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THE BREAKING OF THE GROUND FOR MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By the Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

On October 11th, 1902, the 12th anniversary of the organization of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, ground was broken for the Memorial Continental Hall.

It was a very rainy day, but that did not deter the Daughters who are ready, in the words of our president general, "to go forth in the rain to do our duty, when our ancestors did more during the Revolution."

A tent was erected on the ground over the platform, beautifully decorated with flags, kindly lent from the War Department by Quartermaster-General Ludington. The Minute Men were there in force, and the engineer's band from the barracks.

In spite of the rain, the tent was crowded. Nothing could have more effectually shown the earnest patriotism of the Daughters than the members present on that occasion. Many came from a distance, New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts and many other states were represented. There were also many Sons of the Revolution present and Sons of the American Revolution.

The exercises were opened by the engineer band, who played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean." Then the president general repeated the Lord's Prayer, in which all present united. Mrs. Fairbanks then followed with an eloquent and inspiring address on the objects and duties of the Daughters of the American

Revolution, on the "love and patriotism of the great army of the Revolution, and that grand reserve corps, the women of the Revolution," and of this memorial to be erected in their honor.

The president general then stepped from the tent on to the lot and broke the ground, which we hope soon to see covered by our Memorial Continental Hall. She was accompanied by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the state regent of the District, one of the founders of the Society, as she was the author of the appeal that inspired that great work. Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the founders died in 1900; Miss Desha was very ill and unable to leave her room, and Mrs. Walworth was also unable to be present. Mrs. Lockwood and one other Daughter were the only ones present at the ground-breaking who met at the Strathmore Arms twelve years previous, and organized the Society.

The spade with which the president general broke the ground, the gift of the Montana Daughters, was of Montana copper, with a handle of wood, cut from the path of Lewis and Clark when they first explored what is now the state of Montana, inlaid with wood from other historic spots, and adorned with silver and gold from the Montana mines, and Montana sapphires, of blue and white—the colors of the Society. The handle of the spade was beautifully decorated for the occasion with the official ribbon of blue and white, with streamers, bearing the names of the thirteen colonies,—the gift of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York city. The spot where the ground was broken was marked with a block of marble, sent from the White House by Mr. Frederick Owen, of Colonel Bingham's office, with this touching inscription:

"From the home of the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The committee in charge of arrangements, unaware of this beautiful gift, had secured a handsome slab of granite to mark the spot, from the marble yard of Mr. J. Veihmeyer, who, when he learned that it was for the Daughters of the American Revolution, refused to accept any compensation.

A large flower pot was filled with earth taken from the ground and in it Mrs. Lockwood planted thirteen osage orange seeds, in commemoration of the thirteen original states. As

these plants grow, sprouts will be removed and given to the states and chapters.

Interesting addresses were then made by the state regents of New York, Delaware, and Connecticut; the vice-state regent of New Jersey, and Montana; by Mrs. Crozman, the vice-president general of New York; Mrs. John W. Foster, honorary president general; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters; Mrs. Edward Robey, of Chicago; Captain McCalla, of the navy; Mrs. Sternberg, vice-president general, and president of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, and many others. A poem written in honor of the occasion, by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, was read by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, of Montana. Letters and telegrams of congratulations were then read from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt; from Colonel Edwin Warfield, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution; from the state regents of Vermont and Illinois; from Miss Vanderpoel, regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter; from Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, vice-president general of New Jersey; from the regent of the Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville, Maine; from Mrs. Mary Chase Mills, of New York city; from Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer, of Washington city; and Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocumb, of Groton, Connecticut; later letters were received from the secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Shaw, and Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou.

Subscriptions and donations, amounting in all, to \$492.00 were announced. Of these \$100 each by Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, in loving memory of her sister, Mrs. Mary Hall Jordan, first honorary state regent of Pennsylvania and founder of the Harrisburg Chapter. Five hundred dollars were subscribed by Mrs. James R. Mellon, vice-president general of Pennsylvania, and one hundred and fifty from Mrs. Lucy F. Fleming, of the Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia. Several other Pennsylvania chapters sent ten dollars. The Brookville chapter sent \$50, and the Berks County Chapter, \$30. Mrs. Henry A. Willard, of Washington city, gave \$25, and Mr. Willard, remarking that he could not do less than his wife, gave another

\$25. Five dollars were given from "a Son of the American Revolution in Connecticut," through Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, and five dollars from Mrs. Julia L. Sellers, of Marysville, Ohio.

The site chosen for the Memorial Continental Hall has been selected with a view to making it a portion of the great area which is included in the plans for developing Greater Washington. Situated on Seventeenth street, one square from the Corcoran Gallery of Art, it faces the "White Lot," the present western terminus of the great park or mall which stretches from the Capitol to Seventeenth street, and will be continued along the river bank to the Memorial Bridge, leading to Arlington. Around this park we can see from our Continental Hall the Washington monument, the Capitol, the White House and other public buildings. The United States government has already appropriated \$75,000 to open one of the most beautiful drives in the world, starting on Seventeenth street, close by our Continental Hall site, along the Potomac, through the park, with its lakes and gardens, and circling around the Washington monument.

This situation has not only a grand future, but an illustrious past. Near by stood the cottage of David Burns, who owned so large a portion of the land on which the city stands. The mansion still standing was erected in 1812 by General Van Ness, who married the daughter and heiress of David Burns, Marcia Burns Van Ness, who may be truly called the patron saint of Washington city, as she gave to the city its first orphan asylum. She was the first woman in the United States buried with public honors. The military procession was met at the grave by the orphans, who strewed the bier with branches of weeping willow, singing a hymn of farewell to their benefactress. Her home was for many years the center of social, political and official life. On the ground purchased by the Daughters, and broken for the Memorial Continental Hall, stands an old brick house where, it is said, lived Mrs. Mattingly, who was miraculously cured and rescued from death by the prayers of her Church. But the Daughters have rescued and are still reviving thousands of Revolutionary men and women from

the grave of oblivion, and will there erect a memorial in their honor.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a book and a fountain pen were brought to the president general, who signed her name, followed by all present; the Daughters, the Sons, the Minute Men, and all who braved the fury of the storm inscribed their names, the last to sign being

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, *Historian General*,
National Number 13, N. S. D. A. R.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

By Margaret B. Harvey.

When the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783 by the representatives of the United States on the one side, and those of Great Britain on the other, the Mississippi river was agreed upon as the western boundary of the new republic. We are hardly yet familiar with the idea that this act of signing on the part of Great Britain was not only renouncing all that she had recently claimed east of that river, but also, all that she had formerly claimed west of the same.

Did Great Britain, in 1783, remember how she had once, on the strength of the discoveries of the Cabots, in 1497, asserted that her North American territory extended to the "South Sea?" And how, on the strength of the discoveries of Sir Francis Drake, in 1579, she had declared that the Pacific Coast, with the whole adjacent country, was hers, also? It is scarcely necessary for us to inquire. The stern fact remained that, under the homely old rule, "possession is nine points of the law," she had long lost any such claims. The Spanish were in possession of lands beyond the Mississippi—lands comprising two great divisions called, respectively, Louisiana and Mexico.

The French had been in actual possession of lands east of the Mississippi—lands which Great Britain had previously claimed and lost. These were ceded to her at the close of the

French and Indian War by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The Mississippi river was then fixed as the western boundary of these ceded lands. It was not then for Great Britain to say that she could go beyond the river, when she was pleased to recover so much. Twenty years later she might have acted as aggressor, and crossed the boundary—but, twenty years later, she was in no position to act as aggressor. In 1783, by another Treaty of Paris, she was destined to lose these lands forever. And in the treaty by which she relinquished them, she gave the Mississippi as their western boundary, thereby acknowledging that she had no claim to any territory further west.

Little did she then foresee how the United States would inherit and re-assert that old claim. For, describe or explain the Louisiana Purchase and the Mexican Cession in any way we will, the United States of to-day can do exactly what the thirteen original colonies did. That is, we can declare that our territory extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Seven years after the second Treaty of Paris—that is, in 1790—Great Britain did assert her claim to lands on the Pacific. Not, however, on the strength of the discoveries of Sir Francis Drake, for Drake's "New Albion" had long been in actual possession of the Spaniards. The claim of 1790 was made on account of the explorations of Captain Vancouver, who sailed along the coast of what was afterwards called Oregon, and who reached a point farther north than Drake is known to have done. (There is some doubt as to how far north Drake actually did sail. In June he was obliged to turn back on account of the cold.) But Vancouver was too late. Captain Robert Gray, of the ship *Columbia* and Captain John Kendrick of the sloop *Washington*, both from Boston, had seen these shores in 1788, only five years after the second Treaty of Paris. These two vessels left Boston September 30, 1787, and returned in 1790. While Vancouver was looking for the mouth of a great river, Gray had already discovered one. He entered the *Columbia*, in September, 1788, and called the mighty stream after his vessel. By a happy coincidence, this name was peculiarly appropriate.

This event is an important one. The fact that Gray entered

the mouth of the Columbia before Vancouver did established the claim of the United States to all the territory drained by the Columbia and its tributaries. This claim was based upon the right of original discovery.

How far that claim extended eastward, and precisely where it met the boundary of Louisiana Territory were questions never asked. Before these questions could properly arise, Louisiana itself belonged to the United States.

Before proceeding further, I should like to ask, can any reader tell us whether or not Captain Robert Gray and Captain John Kendrick had Revolutionary records? If they undertook a long, hazardous voyage from Boston to Oregon, around Cape Horn—a voyage which occupied a whole year—and expected to come back alive, they must have been experienced seamen. And if experienced in 1787, only four years after the Treaty of Peace, the chances are that they had been privateers in 1783, or earlier. I ask, on behalf of those future Daughters of the American Revolution, in Oregon and Washington, who will discuss the propriety of having a Robert Gray or a John Kendrick chapter.

Kendrick carried the name of Washington to these western waters, as Gray did that of Columbia. These two brave navigators would deserve special honor for this, even if they were not in addition our pioneer Pacific explorers.

And what of their crew, the humble mariners whose praise is yet unsung? There is no manner of doubt that some of these had served in the Revolutionary War, if only as apprentices and powder-monkeys. Who can tell us their names?

Great Britain did not give up her claim without a struggle. The following statement is a little ahead of the story, but it is of interest to note that during the War of 1812 (sometimes called the Second War for Independence) she seized Oregon, which then included Washington, and did not relinquish her hold until forced to do so by the Treaty of Ghent in 1815.

If we choose to go further, and come down to the time of Marcus Whitman, the cry of "54, 40 or fight," and the Buchanan and Pakenham Treaty of 1846, we are forced back to 1788. Dr. Whitman successfully defended the claim of the United States to Oregon, and based this claim on the discov-

eries of Captain Gray. Historians of a later day have declared that the United States yielded too much in permitting Great Britain to keep the whole of British Columbia. The northern branch of the Columbia river rises in latitude 54 degrees, 40 minutes north, and this line should have been the northern boundary of the present state of Washington.

Paradoxical as it may sound, the Columbia river belonged to Massachusetts 167 years before it was discovered by Captain Gray of Boston. The paradox is explained when we remember that the thirteen original states had no western boundaries, and that Massachusetts once extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was the French in the Mississippi region who broke the continuity, and encroached upon the colonists' claim.

If any one man, at the time of the French and Indian War, gave particular thought to that old claim, or foresaw that it would again become a reality, it was Jonathan Carver, of Connecticut. He had been a soldier in the war, and fully understood the value of the territory ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763. Carver was the first native-born American who attempted to cross the North American continent. Leaving Boston in 1766, he proceeded to Albany, thence to Niagara Falls and westward along the Great Lakes. In Lippincott's "Biographical Dictionary," he is credited with reaching the Pacific, but other authorities say that he got no further than the St. Francis river, when he was obliged to turn back. He thoroughly explored the region about Lake Superior. After being absent more than two years, and travelling over 7,000 miles, he returned to Boston, whence he sailed for England, hoping to obtain some recognition from the king on account of services rendered. But George III, proverbial for his stupidity—a stupidity which caused it to be said of him that he "tried to save a peppercorn and lost an empire"—showed no appreciation whatever. It was ten years before Jonathan Carver was able to publish his *Travels*. These appeared in 1778. He died in London under circumstances of extreme destitution in 1780. An account of his explorations had been issued in recent years by the Wisconsin Historical Society.

It is not too much to say that Jonathan Carver sacrificed his

life for his country, and that he was driven to death by a monarch's greed. But Carver knew that the day would come when his name should be remembered. He said, "He who reaches the Pacific will not forget that I pointed out the way." And his prediction came true. Lewis and Clark did not forget, neither did their editors. His name is mentioned in all the early accounts of their travels.

Jonathan Carver left several children, among them a son Rufus, who served in the Massachusetts Continental Line, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and took part in the campaign which ended in the surrender of Burgoyne.

The Lewis and Clark expedition was sent out in 1803 by President Thomas Jefferson, who had read Captain Gray's account of his discoveries on the Pacific Coast. In 1792 Gray had made a second voyage, and ascended the Columbia river to a point many miles above its mouth. Jefferson conceived the idea of sending a party to explore the upper courses of the river and descend to the ocean. With the acquisition of Louisiana Territory, the way was open, if it could be proved that the headwaters of the Missouri were near the headwaters of the Columbia.

We all know how it was proved. We all know how the brave adventurers, Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark, with their chosen band of fellow-heroes, explored the Missouri to its source, crossed the Rocky mountains, and followed the Columbia to the Pacific, thus bridging over the chasm left by Carver and Gray.

The story of Lewis and Clark reads like a romance. For a detailed narrative, see their own "Journal," and the "Journal of Sergeant Gass;" also, the "History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," by Paul Allan, rare old books which may be found in some of the larger libraries. Also, "History of Lewis and Clark's Expedition," by Elliott P. Coues, Francis P. Harper, New York, 1893. Also, "Wonderland," by Olin D. Wheeler, a traveller's guide published by the Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1900. Also, "First Across the Continent," by Noah Brooks, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1901.

As this marvelous expedition has been so thoroughly written up, I shall not attempt a line of description, but shall copy the

itinerary, as given in "Wonderland." In many places the road-bed of the Northern Pacific Railway follows closely the route of Lewis and Clark.

ITINERARY.

- May 14, 1804. Left mouth of Missouri river.
June 26, 1804. At mouth of Kansas river.
July 21, 1804. At mouth of Platte river.
July 30, 1804. At Council Bluff. (Not Council Bluffs, Iowa, but a bluff north of Omaha, on the Nebraska side.)
September 20, 1804. At Big Bend of Missouri river. Below Pierre, South Dakota.
October 21, 1804. Passed the Heart river. (Near the present towns of Bismarck and Mandan, and Custer's old post, Fort Abraham Lincoln, North Dakota.)
November 2, 1804. Arrived at Fort Mandan. (Below Knife river, North Dakota, where they passed the winter of 1804-5.)
April 7, 1805. Left Fort Mandan.
April 26, 1805. At mouth of Yellowstone river.
June 2, 1805. At mouth of Maria's river.
June 16, 1805. At Portage creek, Great Falls, Montana.
July 25, 1805. At Three Forks of Missouri river, Gallatin Valley, Montana.
August 12, 1805. At head waters of Missouri river. "Fountain," or spring at head of Jefferson Fork (Beaverhead) of Missouri river.
September 9, 1805. At mouth of Lolo creek, Bitter Root Valley, Montana.
October 10, 1805. At mouth of Clearwater river, Idaho.
October 16, 1805. At mouth of Snake river. (Formerly called the Lewis river.)
October 30, 1805. At Cascades of Columbia river.
December 7, 1805. Arrived at Fort Clatsop. Near the Pacific Ocean. (On Lewis and Clark rivers, Oregon, where they passed the winter of 1805-6.)
March 23, 1806. Left Fort Clatsop.
April 27, 1806. At mouth of Wallawalla river, Washington.
June 30, 1806. At mouth of Lolo creek.
August 3, 1806. At mouth of Yellowstone river. Captain Clark's party via. Three Forks.
August 7, 1806. At mouth of Yellowstone river. Captain Lewis's party via. Great Falls, Montana.
September 23, 1806. Arrived at St. Louis.

I have heard of several chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, located in the re-

gion explored by Lewis and Clark. I have not yet heard of a Meriwether Lewis or a William Clark chapter.

As a Daughter of the American Revolution, I love to think of their great expedition as led by two brave heroes who had been boy patriots in 1783.

Meriwether Lewis was born in Virginia in 1774. I hazard the belief that he was the son of Robert Lewis, of Albemarle county, and Jane Meriwether, his wife; and the brother of Col. Charles Lewis, Col. Nicholas Lewis, and Capt. William Lewis, of the Revolutionary army. If this is not correct, I ask for further information. It is at least true that he belonged to the same distinguished family. When only nine years old Meriwether proved himself a hero. In witness whereof I quote the following from "Wonderland:"

"The settlement near Charlottesville, Virginia, was expecting to be attacked by some hostile Indians, and all the able-bodied men had gone in search of them, and the women and old men and children, afraid to stay in their houses, went down into a deep wood to camp. While sitting around the fire, an Indian arrow was shot into the camp; in an instant, all was confusion, women screamed and clasped their children in their arms, for they knew that the Indians could see them and the darkness hid the Indians. Meriwether Lewis, with the foresight of an experienced Indian fighter, jerked up a bucket of water and put out the fire, and then they fired off their guns and drove off the Indians."

There is a great deal more in this incident than appears at first reading. This act of Meriwether Lewis was winning a battle and saving a town in the approved style of Indian and border warfare such as prevailed in that day. This was in 1783, when the Indians were allies of the British. The story shows that young Lewis was used to this sort of fighting, and that he "received his baptism of fire"—or, to use an older phrase, "won his spurs"—during the Revolutionary war.

The same story is told in the "History of Georgia," by Joel Chandler Harris, as a part of the Revolutionary annals of that state, Lewis, with his parents, having removed thither while still a boy.

William Clark was born in Virginia in 1770. He was the son of John Clark and Ann Rogers, his wife; and a brother of General George Rogers Clark, General Jonathan Clark and

Edmund Clark, all Revolutionary heroes. In Appleton's "Cyclopaedia" it is distinctly stated that he early became familiar with Indian warfar, and that to his knowledge of Indian methods the success of the expedition was largely due. In 1784 he removed with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky, the town founded by his brother, George Rogers Clark. In 1791 William Clark joined the United States army, and was for a time the superior officer of his friend, Meriwether Lewis.

Lewis, in 1794, was a volunteer in the Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania; ensign, 1795; captain, 1800; private secretary to President Jefferson, 1803.

Clark, in 1796, had been obliged to retire from the army on account of ill health. In 1804, Lewis and Clark were commissioned as leaders of the projected exploring expedition, and considered as equal in rank. On their return to St. Louis, in 1806, Lewis was appointed governor of Louisiana Territory, succeeding in office General James Wilkinson, a Revolutionary veteran. Clark was made brigadier general of the Louisiana militia. The tragic death of Meriwether Lewis occurred near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1809. President Jefferson, and others believed at the time that he committed suicide, but more recent investigations tend to strengthen the belief that he was robbed and murdered by his Spanish servant, aided by a tavern-keeper named Grinder. In 1813 Missouri Territory was erected from Louisiana, and Clark was appointed governor, remaining in office until the territory became a state in 1820. In the same year, Daniel Boone died at Charette, Missouri, aged 85—after leaving Kentucky, he had explored the Missouri and settled on Osage Woman's river. Clark's residence, while governor, was St. Louis, which had been saved from the British, by his brother, George Rogers Clark, in 1780. William Clark subsequently filled many important federal positions in the West and died September 1, 1838.

The original manuscripts of Lewis and Clark are in possession of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. Their portraits by Charles Wilson Peale are hanging in Independence Hall.

From Lewis and Clark's own "Journal" I copy the names of the men who accompanied them on their grand exploring

expedition. All were enlisted as United States soldiers. Fourteen had already served in the army.

SERGEANTS.

John Ordway, Nathaniel Pryor, Patrick Gass, Charles Floyd.

PRIVATES.

William Bratton, John Colter, John Collins, Peter Crusatte, Robert Frazier, Reuben Fields, Joseph Fields, George Gibson, Silas Goodrich, Hugh Hall, Thomas P. Howard, Baptiste Lapage, Francis Labiche, Hugh McNeal, John Potts, John Shields, George Shannon, John B. Thompson, William Werner, Alexander Willard, Richard Windsor, Joseph Whitehouse, Peter Wiser.

INTERPRETERS.

George Drewyer, Toussaint Chaboneau.

Chaboneau was an Indian. He was accompanied by his wife and child. "Bird Woman," as Chabaneau's wife was called, proved herself one of the most useful members of the party, as they entered a region on the upper Missouri with which she alone was familiar.

York, the negro servant of Captain Lewis, excited the curiosity of the Indians, none of whom had ever seen either a white or a black man before. They wondered why only one man in the party painted his face!

During the progress of the expedition, but one death occurred. Sergeant Charles Floyd died, after a short and sudden illness, and was buried near what is now Sioux City, where his grave may still be seen. Floyd's journal is in possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Sergeant Ordway and Private Frazier also kept journals, but these have never been published.

John Colter, in 1806, turned aside from the rest of the party, explored the Yellowstone river and discovered Yellowstone Park.

These names are given in the hope that we may learn more about them. Can any reader give us the early record of any one of these men? Or, in particular, tell us which were the fourteen who had already served in the army. I am only able to add that Shannon, a Pennsylvanian, afterwards became

United States district attorney, state senator and judge; and that Gass lived to be ninety-nine years old, dying at Wellsburg, West Virginia, in 1870.

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So much for that vast region generally known as Louisiana Territory. Now for that other vast region, which in early days belonged to Mexico, and which included the present Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah and a part of Wyoming and Colorado. During the Revolutionary period, the white population was sparse, and it might be expected that the Spanish Americans would know and care very little about the War for Independence. But the Spanish Americans did know and did care. Texas, in 1779, sent her handful of soldiers to aid Galvez, then Spanish governor of Louisiana, in his successful campaign by which the British were driven out of Florida, and Texas thus made herself as truly a Revolutionary state as any of the original thirteen.

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While Lewis and Clark were exploring the Missouri region, another expedition, scarcely second in importance, was also in progress. Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, in 1805, traced the Mississippi to its source. In 1806-7, Pike, now commissioned captain, explored Kansas and Colorado, immortalizing himself by his discovery of Pike's Peak. This he named in honor of his father, Captain Zebulon Pike, a Revolutionary hero who had served in Moylan's Pennsylvania dragoons. I am happy to say that there is a Zebulon Pike chapter. It is located at Colorado Springs, exactly where it should be.

Zebulon Montgomery Pike was born at Lamberton, N. J., January 5, 1779. At an early age he entered his father's regiment as a cadet. Soon after his discovery of Pike's Peak, he was seized by the Spaniards, taken to Santa Fe, and after a long examination and the seizure of his papers, was escorted to Natchitoches, and there dismissed. He was commissioned major in 1808; brigadier general in 1813. He served during the War of 1812, and lost his life in an attack on York, Upper Canada, April 27, 1813. His father, Captain Zebulon Pike, died near Laurenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, July 7, 1834, aged 83.

Now, it is not for us to say one word in disparagement of Marquette, LaSalle, Joliet, Coronado, DeSoto and other brave heroes of Latin extraction. They deserve their statues, yea, and grander monuments than have yet been reared. But the Saxon and the Kelt or their descendants deserve their memorials also. From Carver of colonial days down to Pike of republican there are too many vacant niches. Can the Western Daughters fill these niches?

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

By Josephine Anderson, Historian of Denver Chapter.

Daniel Webster said: "Be it remembered—It was a thinking community that achieved our Revolution before a battle had been fought."

Although the first university in America was founded in the City of Mexico in 1551, it was 1620 when a London company set apart 15,000 acres of land on the James river, Virginia, for the endowment of a college for "settlers and Indians," to be known as Henrico College. This college was afterwards known as "William and Mary College." It may well be called the mother of colleges and is unsurpassed in romantic interest by any American institute.

Two great wars have raged around its very doors—three times it has been destroyed by fire—at one time the richest of all our colleges, yet it has known extreme poverty.

The money was raised in England and invested in iron works—the first on the American continent—and forty skilled workmen were sent over to carry them on. The work began by cleansing the bog iron ore by use of charcoal.

It got its charter from the king and queen, its friends from cavaliers and its endowment from the royal chest. The permanent charter was not obtained until 1693, when it was bestowed by William and Mary in the fourth year of their reign, and located at Williamsburg. It was originally intended to be a "feeder" for the ministry, but the charter was met with oppo-

sition, as the English wanted it kept in charge of the Church of England.

When Dr. Blair, a Scottish Episcopal clergyman and founder of college, went to Attorney General Seymour to prepare this charter he said he saw no use or need of such a college. Dr. Blair replied that ministers were needed, as the people of Virginia had souls as well as those of England. "Souls," exclaimed Seymour, "damn their souls—let them make tobacco." However, the charter was granted and kings, lords and commoners of England vied with each other in their gifts.

Until the Revolution it was the richest college in America. The first commencement was held in 1700, when planters came in their coaches and others in their sloops from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and many Indians were among the visitors.

Meanwhile Williamsburg had become the capital of Virginia and it was a miniature London, and had a wonderfully courtly society. The city of Washington was modeled after it. Jefferson having never forgotten the scene of his early studies.

Williamsburg saw many receptions in the old colonial "Governor's Palace." It heard in the capitol Patrick Henry's famous speech for "liberty"—it gave birth in the "Apollo Room" of the Raleigh Tavern to many of the initiatory acts of the "American Revolution."

The chancellor of the college—an honorary office—was George Washington. Among the graduates who took a prominent part in the Revolution were Jefferson, Monroe, Harrison and others, some of whom signed "The Declaration of Independence."

The reception given in St. Louis by the Daughters of the American Revolution to Comtesse de Rochambeau was participated in by all of the St. Louis Chapters, not by the St. Louis Chapter alone, as was inadvertently stated in the headlines. The St. Louis Chapters are the St. Louis Chapter, the Jefferson Chapter, the Laclede Chapter, and the Hannah Arnott Chapter, four enthusiastic and patriotic chapters. They were all united in this brilliant function.

DEDICATED TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MILDRED WARNER WASHINGTON HEARTS OF OAK CHAPTER.

R. E. Hopkins.

Well may ye boast, and proud may be,
Of your illustrious ancestry,
Since, your descent is nobler far,
Than pedigrees of princes are!

No king 'ere lived in ancient age,
Who left a name on history's page;
Nor warrior bold, in battle stood,
And drenched the earth with human blood,
So well deserves an honored place
In records of the human race
As do your patriot sires who made
Foundations firm so wisely laid
On which to rear a temple grand,
To Freedom's cause, in every land!

While ancient ages justly claim
For their great son's immortal fame,
And modern time may proudly run
The record o'er, of what its done,
Still 'mong the sons of every clime,
Of ancient age, and modern time,
Whose names are writ on history's page,
As hero, poet, priest, or sage,
None stand so high nor shine so bright,
Nor shed such beaming rays of light,
As do the names of those whose toil
First planted in a virgin soil
The seed of that immortal tree,
Which bears the fruit of Liberty!
Which none can eat, and be a slave;
But, rights demand, which nature gave!

Would'st learn how grows that fruitful tree?
Look far and wide o'er earth—and sea!

The Congo slave, no longer sighs!
In bondage lives, and hopeless dies!
No hideous stain of crime now mars
A nation's flag of bannered stars;
Where e'er it floats on land and sea,
No human slave can ever be.
The tyrants proud of ancient day,
Like morning mist, all passed away;
Their crumbling bones in silence rot,
And their proud names are now forgot!

The solemn Sphinx, in silence stands,
Half buried 'neath the Lybian sands;
Nor speaks to tell its age on earth,
Or who it was, that gave it birth!
The cause that reared the Pyramid,
Is in the mist of ages hid,
And none can tell what Pharaoh's tomb,
Is shrouded in its silent gloom;
Dark ruins now are found alone,
Where stood the mighty Babylon;
And like a dream at dawn of day,
Proud Nineveh has passed away!

In hundred-gated Thebes no more,
Of human strife is heard the roar!
And silence now its vigil keeps,
Where Karnak's ancient ruin sleeps!

The storied tombs where heroes sleep,
But for a time their memories keep;
While he who by a generous deed,
With willing hand supplies a need
Or fellow man (who e'er he be)
To raise him in humanity,
Will leave a name on history's page,
Which will go down to future age.
And which will be more lasting far,
Than storied ruins and marbles are;
Since, should the act be quite forgot;
By those on earth remembered not,

Yet, still, it will effective be
 In nations' vast eternity,
 Though orb should cease its course to run
 Around the glowing central sun!

While earthly forms will turn to dust,
 Or be consumed by eating rust,
 Eternal truth, and thought sublime
 Defie the wasting hand of time.

Then, Daughters of the Nation's sires;
 Keep bright the flame of living fires,
 Which warmed to life the blooming tree
 That bears the fruit of Liberty!
 Which still will grow, and shelter give
 To all who 'neath its branches live!

ADDRESS OF MRS. W. H. RICHARDSON, STATE REGENT, SOUTH
 CAROLINA, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-
 TION DAY—INTER-STATE AND WEST INDIA
 EXPOSITION.

"Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: As state regent the honor of welcoming you to the state of South Carolina is my great privilege.

"As I cast my eyes over this stage and see before me representatives of all that is great and pure and learned of our country, the peers of any nation in culture and intelligence, I can but regret a well-trained orator is not the one to welcome them in eloquence befitting their merits, and their great kindness in coming so far to unite with us to-day on this patriotic occasion.

"Our esteemed president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, presides from the historic chair of that great man, John Rutledge, known in history as 'The Dictator,' a well-earned title of loyalty and love. This 'old City by the Sea' is very rich in memories and relics. She has a history few others on our continent can equal; to me it seems no more appropriate spot could be found for such a celebration as ours of to-day.

"Those whose memories we honor were not summer soldiers, they were not sunshine patriots, nor were their wives and daughters frail Dresden figures or Oriental idlers; they lived in a time that tried men's souls, and our magnificent society, numbering over thirty thousand, organized to perpetuate their deeds, and endurance of trials and outrages. 'We learn in suffering what is told in song.' The warrior of pagan days was burned upon his funeral pyre. The dead Viking of later times was burned with his ship and forgotten. Our heroes are

perpetuated in our hearts and works thereof. It was the patriotic cry, 'Remember the Alamo!' that gave a sister state her freedom.

"A great student of political economy has said 'that the Greeks and Romans were thoroughly possessed of the spirit of liberty, but not the principle; for at the time they were determined not to be slaves themselves they employed their power to enslave others.' Those republics have passed away; in due time ours, from like cause, will pass away, but liberty will remain longest with those who most devoutly cherish the traditions of a glorious past, and who most sincerely honor the memories of a patriotic ancestry.

"When our Columbia Chapter viewed the old Liberty Bell on its passage through our city to the exposition grounds we performed a sacred duty, inspired by a zeal second only to religion, and in placing our laurel wreath upon the historic metal that rang the peals of freedom from oppression we did so reverently and lovingly.

"Our splendid soldiery, under the organization of an able minister of war, and our gallant navy, under such superb leadership as have added the names of Manila and Santiago to fame's immortal page, will far outlast pyrrhic victories; for they but fought to conquer, subjugate and dishonor, forgetting the only principle of liberty. Deep down in the hearts of our people an abiding sense of justice beats, which will not espouse a wrong, and which will secure to the hero, who fought the battle, the full credit of the victory.

"I cannot close my welcome to our distinguished guests and this grand assemblage without a few words regarding the magnificent work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Spanish war. As their grandmothers spun and wove in 1776, the same spirit of patriotism inspired our Daughters of to-day to organize the hospital corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, which did such noble work during the long, hot, tedious months of war, when the butterflies of our sex were enjoying sea and mountain breezes. This earnest band of women remained at their post, in the city of Washington, under the leadership of our former president general, Mrs. Daniel Manning. Day and night they toiled organizing the 'trained nurse corps,' sending out clothes, food and medical supplies. I was eyewitness to the work of these noble members of our society. Where, in the archives of any other country, is it chronicled that the heads of government turned over this important department during a war to women? Let it be remembered as long as we live, to the praise of that magnificent scientist and officer, Surgeon General Sternberg, that we owe our appointment as a hospital corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, to him. He said, 'The Daughters of the American Revolution are doing the work, doing it well; let them have the full credit.' Our corps, by his decree, was given supreme control. Every nurse that went to Cuba and elsewhere passed under the seal of the Daughters of the American Revolution hospital corps. The sick and wounded who returned to

Washington were their care; the relief committees, hurriedly formed, reported to us, and until the close of the Spanish war that faithful little circle of Daughters of the American Revolution was found at their posts, not for price, but love of country.

"We are justly proud of our society, at its unheard of increase in eleven years. Our officers are the brainy women of our country, we elect them on their personal merits and fitness for the office. If our admired president general is so unfortunate as to have a distinguished United States Senator for a husband—well, we forgave her, overlooked this, and elected her on her own qualifications to our highest office. I wish to state in this connection that, so far, every president general we have had has more than fulfilled our expectations.

"Our society boasts of being the only organized body of women whose presiding officer ever received the medal of the Legion of Honor—that medal which came into existence from the spirit of liberty as a reward for glorious deeds of duty and valor. In conclusion I once more welcome you, my esteemed friends, to the state of South Carolina and city of Charleston, which, like a queen upon a crystal throne, sees the sun-rises and the sunsets over her beautiful bay that rocked upon its bosom, over one hundred years ago, Sir Peter Parker's fleet, soon scattered by the guns of Fort Sullivan, now Fort Moultrie; but to-day this same city opens wide her arms in even warmer welcome than then to friends and patriots."

TEMPE WICKE CHAPTER, NEW JERSEY.

It has just come to the knowledge of the state regent of New Jersey, who has been far from home all summer, that the curious omission of mention of Tempe Wicke Chapter in her annual report was not corrected in the next issue of the Magazine. The regent of this chapter, Mrs. J. H. Oglesby, is one of the most clever and indefatigable women of the times, working wonders in organizing a chapter where there were so few to join. The entertainment of the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, and her niece, Miss Fisher, a prominent genealogist from Brooklyn, and the state regent, in her beautiful seaside home at the time of the state meeting at Sea Girt was most cordial and delightful. Through her the governor of New Jersey loaned the state flags flying one from the encampment, which is only done when distinguished guests are present, and placed the state carriage at her disposal. The chapter through the leadership of Mrs. Oglesby, though small, is steadily growing.—ELLEN BATCHELLER, *State Regent*.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN OHIO.

The following list of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Geauga and Trumbull counties, Ohio, was furnished by Mrs. Lloyd Wyman, registrar New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville, Ohio, from whom further information can be obtained.

GEAUGA COUNTY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place Buried.</i>
Alden, David, Mass.,	Middlefield
Alford, Benedict, died 1838, age 82 y.,	Troy
Barnes, Moses, N. J.,	Thompson
Bradley, Thaddeus, Ct., 1756-1840,	Burton
Benton, Zadock, N. J., died 1835,	Chardon
Bridgman, Elisha, Mass.,	Huntsburg
Carlton, Darius,	Huntsburg
Carter, Jason,	Troy
Carter, Joñas, Mass.,	Parkman
Cheeseman, Isaac,	Hambden
Church, Philemon, Ct.,	Huntsburg
Clark, Ephraim, Ct.,	Burton
Clark, Isaac, Ct.,	Claridon
Cleaveland, Samuel, Mass.,	Chardon
Cook, Marimon, Ct., born 1761,	Burton
Curtiss, Reuben,	Parkman
Damon, Abraham, Mass.,	Hambden
Davenport, Squire,	Hambden
Donaldson, Samuel,	Middlefield
Durand, Andrew, Ct.,	Burton
Egleston, Eliab, N. Y.,	Auburn
Elliott, John, Mass.,	Hambden
Fellows, Parker, Mass.,	Chester

Ford, Nathan, Ct.,	Claridon
Fowler, Caleb, Ct., 1755-1822,	Burton
Gilson, Daniel, Mass., 1761-1845,	Middlefield
Gordon, Nathan,	Newbury
Hayes, Seth, Mass.,	Burton
Herrick, Libeus, Ct.,	Burton
Hopkins, Capt. Ebenezer, Vt., 1761-1838,	Troy
Hosmer, Zachariah,	Parkman
Hickox, Nathaniel, Ct.,	Hambden
Hutchins, Moses, Mass.,	Middlefield
Johnson, Benjamin, Ct., 1761-1825,	Burton
Johnson, Jonathan,	Russell
Kentfield, Ebenezer, Mass.,	Hambden
Kidder, Reuben, Mass.,	Claridon
King, Benjamin, Ct.,	Hambden
Loveland, Frederick, Mass.,	Newbury
Mastick, Benjamin,	Claridon
Morgan, Daniel,	Hambden
Northrup, Stephen,	Munson
Parks, Nathan, Mass.,	Burton
Pease, Isaac, Ct.,	Hambden
Phelps, Ira, 1763-1848,	Troy
Phelps, Seth, N. Y., died 1826,	Parkman
Pomeroy, Ichabod, Mass.,	Hambden
Pomeroy, Daniel, Conn.,	Thompson
Pool, Jephthah, 1751-1838,	Troy
Potter, Borden, 1764-1846,	Troy
Quiggle, Peter,	Hambden
Rider, Benjamin, Mass.,	Chardon
Russell, Gideon, Ct.,	Russell
Smith, David, Ct., 1763-1852,	Auburn
Smith, Josiah,	Claridon
Starr, Samuel M., Ct.,	Hambden
Stocking, Reuben,	Hambden
Thompson, Lieut. Isaac, Penn., 1751-1823,	Middlefield
Trask, Retire, Penn.,	Thompson
Wells, Timothy, Ct., died 1820,	Claridon
Wilson, Israel,	Montville
Witter, Joseph, Mass.,	Bainbridge

TRUMBULL COUNTY.

Adams, Asahel,	Liberty
Barnes, John,	Farmington
Brooke, David,	Braceville
Brockway, Edward,	Hartford
Burnham, Jedediah,	Kinsman

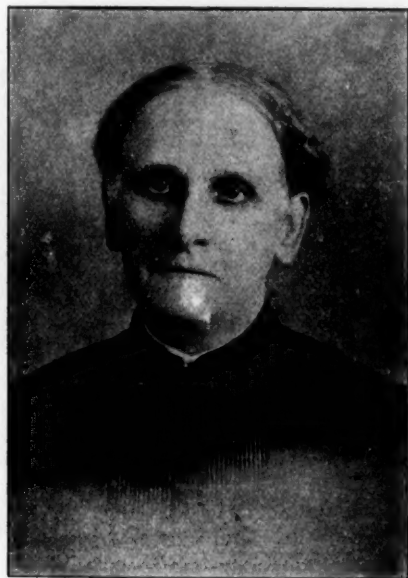
Bushnell, Alexander, 1739 to 1818,	Hartford
Clark, Ephraim, 1750 to 1830,	Mesopotamia
Cook, James,	Mecca
Dana, Daniel,	Warren
Davidson, Abigail,	Farmington
DeWolf, Joseph,	Vernon
Frisby, Luther, 1760 to 1842,	Mesopotamia
Hart, Maj. Bliss,	Brookfield
Gates, Freeman, 1767 to 1845,	Farmington
Gilson, Daniel, Sr., 1762 to 1845,	Mesopotamia
Harmon, Reuben,	Warren
Hayes, Titus,	Hartford
Jones, Wm. C.,	Hartford
Matthews, Deacon William,	Kinsman
Newcomb, Ethan,	Brookfield
Peck, Jesse, 1762 to 1832,	Farmington
Smith, Vernon,	Vernon
Stow, Comfort,	Braceville
Taylor, Henry,	Brookfield
Talcott, Elizar, 1760 to 1835,	Mesopotamia
Tracy, Seth, 1759 to 1829,	Mesopotamia
Wilson, William,	Bristolville
Winterstien, Lieut. Philip,	Brookfield
Walcott, Josiah,	Farmington
Whipple, Mr.,	Mesopotamia

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. JERUSHA TAYLOR ROCKWELL.

Mrs. Jerusha Taylor Rockwell, a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and member of the Onondaga Chapter, died at her home in Marcellus, October 23, 1901, aged 77 years. Mrs. Rockwell as born at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York, August 6, 1824, and was the youngest of seven children of John and Jerusha (Spencer) Taylor. Mrs. Rockwell's parents removed to Skaneateles in her childhood, where she lived until her marriage with Alfred Rockwell in 1840, when they took up their residence in Marcellus and lived there continuously, with the exception of a few years spent in New York while Mr. Rockwell was instructor in the Boys' Reform

School on Blackwell's Island. Fifty-seven years Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell walked together in a happy married life, unattended by any large measure of worldly prosperity. To them were born nine children, only one of whom lived to maturity, and this son died a few years before his father, whose death occurred in 1897. Mrs. Rockwell was an earnest, sincere Christian, well reported for good works. "Letting fall her own tears where only God could see," she went about doing good in the sweet old fashion of her generation, visiting the sick, carrying cheer and comfort to the afflicted, and dividing her meager store of



Mrs. Jerusha Taylor Rockwell.

worldly substance with those who had less. In 1899 Mrs. Rockwell joined Onondaga Chapter, and received the gold spoon of a "Real Daughter." Her eligibility to membership was derived from the service of her father, who in 1776, when but 16 years old, enlisted in the Continental army as a drummer

boy and served in the 12th Albany county regiment, commanded by Col. Jacobus Van Schoonhoven.—FRANCES P. GIFFORD, *Historian*.

MRS. AMOS HESS—MRS. ARCHIBALD A. HAWKINS.

Mrs. Amos Hess and Mrs. Archibald A. Hawkins are "Real Daughters" of the Harrisburg Chapter. Mrs. Hess was born December 13, 1816, and Mrs. Hawkins July 25, 1818, in Peachbottom township, York county. They are daughters of Dr.



Mrs. Amos Hess.

Mrs. Archibald A. Hawkins.

Zenias Macomber and his wife, Hannah Houghf. Dr. Macomber was surgeon of General Carter's regiment. He served in the war of the Revolution during the entire period of its duration, was wounded in the battle of Paoli and was one of the men who lay at Valley Forge during that terrible winter. Dr. Macomber died in Peachbottom on the 28th of May, 1831, at the age of seventy-seven. Mrs. Hess has lived in Harrisburg since 1867 and Mrs. Hawkins since 1872.—ELLEN KATHERINE McCULLOCH, *Registrar*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter (Van Buren, Arkansas).—At the meeting, October 10th, with Mrs. W. P. Sadler, an interesting history of the U. S. S. Constitution, or old "Ironsides," was read by our secretary, Mrs. Georgia Faber, after which a piece of wood from that noble old ship was presented by her, which she had secured from the navy yard at Portsmouth, to frame our chapter's charter. A prize of five dollars was offered by our chapter for the best history of the town of Van Buren by public school pupils between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, prize to be awarded before the holidays. We also agreed to assist Little Rock Chapter in finding and suitably marking graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the state of Arkansas. We have the names of twenty-six at present.

Our former regent, Mrs. Mattie Knox Hayman, was presented with a handsome gavel for her chapter by Rear Admiral Sampson, U. S. N., made from historic wood. The head of the gavel is walnut made from a piece of wood from the admiral's cabinet of the Olympia, and has a band of silver around it upon which is engraved the name "Olympia." The handle is oak from one of the mess tables used by one of the gun crews, which participated in the battle of Manila Bay.—MRS. FANNIE K. THOMPSON, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Porter Putman Chapter (Putnam, Connecticut).—The Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, and a few friends, enjoyed an outing by a drive to Woodstock. The first point of interest visited was the Congregational church on the hill, where the beautiful memorial window to John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, received especial examination. Next came a visit to the adjoining cemetery. Thence the way was led to pulpit

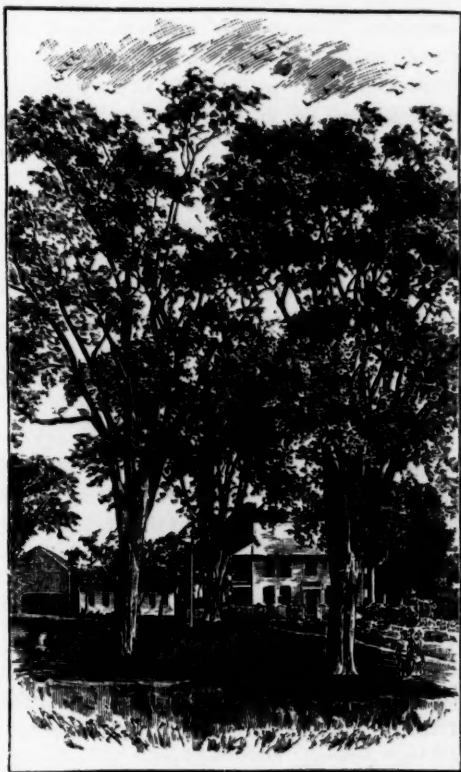
rock, from whose flat surface Eliot was wont to preach to the assembled Indians. A delightful call was made upon Miss Nellie Chandler, a member of the chapter. Her pleasant home was artistically arranged for our coming, and a warm welcome



Pulpit Rock.

extended by her parents. After enjoying her graceful hospitality, with our hostess we turned our steps to the old Arnold Inn. This well preserved house is filled with almost priceless articles in use a century ago. The old well at the gate, and the famous McClellan elms also claimed attention, until the length-

ening shadows warned us, and we took our pleasant homeward way, resolved that this should not be the last of our patriotic journeys, for the surrounding territory is abundantly resource-



McClellan Elms 1775.

ful. The presence of Mrs. Finley Fox, a "Real Daughter," and of Miss Ellen D. Larned, of Thompson, added pleasure to the occasion.—HELEN M. KENT, *Historian*.

Rebecca Parke Chapter (Galesburg, Illinois).—A delightful and pleasant social event in Galesburg's history was the banquet and reception given by the chapter, October 18th, in honor of

Mrs. Charles H. Deere of Moline, state regent of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, of Bloomington, first vice president general of the National Society, and Miss Florence Louise Gould, state corresponding secretary. The evening's entertainment followed an interesting and profitable meeting of Rebecca Parke Chapter at the home of Mrs. G. W. Prince. Mrs. Deere made an instructive talk on the work of the Daughters. Mrs. Scott is the originator of the movement to preserve Fort Massac. The presence of these ladies has done much to intensify the interest in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Indiana State Conference.—The first annual state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana was held in Lafayette, October 29-30-31, upon invitation of the state regent, Mrs. James M. Fowler, and the General de Lafayette Chapter. The sessions were all open to the public and were held in the Second Presbyterian church.

A large audience greeted the Daughters on the opening evening. The handsome church was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns and flags. Conspicuous among the decorations and lending brightness to all was the insignia of the Daughters, hanging in the rear of the platform draped around with the folds of "Old Glory." An organ recital preceded the regular program, after which the audience united in singing "America." The address of welcome was given by Mrs. H. W. Moore, regent of the General de Lafayette Chapter; Mrs. S. E. Perkins, regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, responding. The state regent then introduced Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, our beloved president general, who delivered an interesting and instructive address on "The History and Objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Among the numerous objects dear to the hearts of the Daughters, Mrs. Fairbanks spoke of Continental Hall, which is to be a memorial to the fathers and mothers of the Revolution; whose intrepidity of purpose gained for us this land; those who builded wisely and well; who hewed down the forests and cleared the broad acres, founded beautiful cities, and, in fact made for us this matchless inheritance we call home and country. Mrs. Fairbanks closed

with a graceful tribute to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, corresponding secretary general, who was detained by illness from attending the conference. We were thrilled with state pride when Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, honorary state regent, told in an able manner of the part Indiana took in the Revolution.

An informal reception in the social rooms of the church followed, given by the members of the General de Lafayette Chapter in honor of Mrs. Fairbanks and the visiting delegates.

Thursday morning, October 30, the Daughters met in business session, the state regent presiding. Roll call showed ten of the thirteen chapters in the state represented. The state regent greeted the assembled delegates expressing her gratitude and pleasure at the large representation and the interest shown. The discussion and adoption of the standing rules presented by Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, occupied most of the morning session. The conference then adjourned for lunch, which was served in the church by the local chapter, during which time the Daughters had the opportunity of coming together in closer social relations.

The afternoon session was taken up with brief reports by chapter regents, comparison of programs, and discussion of chapter work, which was very interesting and helpful. The amendments to come before the Twelfth Continental Congress were considered.

As a fitting close for the beautiful Indian summer's day, and to make it further memorable, Mrs. Fowler entertained the visiting delegates, about sixty in number, at her beautiful home, "The Gables," from five to eight o'clock. In the evening Mrs. Robert S. Robertson of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, addressed a large and well pleased audience on "The Evacuation of New York by the British."

The morning of the third and last day of the conference rose clear and bright. Conference opened as on previous sessions by the singing of "America," and repeating the Lord's Prayer. Nomination and election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-nomination of Mrs. James M. Fowler, General de Lafayette Chapter, for state regent, and Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, General de Lafayette Chapter, for state vice-regent. Other officers elected were Mrs. Charles B. Woodworth of

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, state secretary, and Mrs. George Murray of General Van Rensselaer Chapter, state treasurer. Mrs. Fairbanks was unanimously endorsed to succeed herself as president general. An invitation to hold the second annual state conference with the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter was accepted, after which reluctant good-byes were said.

The General de Lafayette Chapter received many compliments on the careful forethought in preparation, which made the conference a success, and the chapter feel that they have cause for congratulation in numbering among their members such able women as their own state regent and Mrs. Hatcher, corresponding secretary general.

Mrs. Sparks, Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville, introduced a resolution which was favorably acted upon. It looked toward the erection of a monument marking the Pigeon Roost massacre. The Pigeon Roost massacre took place in the early days of Indian warfare in Indiana, near Charlestown, when sixteen white people were murdered in cold blood and without cause. In the southern part of the state this is a notable historic event and a suitable monument is desired to mark the spot. The Daughters of the American Revolution members pledged themselves to aid and assist in the erection of the monument.—BERTHA BARR CROUSE, *Secretary General de Lafayette Chapter*.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—Owing to the anniversary date, October 19th, falling on Sunday, the reception commemorating "Peggy Stewart Day" was given by the chapter October 30th, at Colonial Hall. Invitations had been issued asking guests to meet the Hon. Edwin Warfield, the new president of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a large and enthusiastic audience, including many officials of other societies, assembled to do honor to the occasion. The ceremonies included addresses by Mrs. A. Leo Knott, chapter regent, and the Hon. Edwin Warfield, a fine musical program and a collation following later. There was also presented to the chapter by Mr. Warfield a portrait of his ancestor, Charles Alexander Warfield, president of the "Whig

Club," whose members were foremost in forcing the burning of the brig "Peggy Stewart." Framed with this portrait was a reprint of an Annapolis paper, "The Patriot," of 1813, containing an account of Charles Alexander Warfield's death in that year, and his connection with the destruction of the vessel. On behalf of the "Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company of Baltimore," Mr. Warfield presented the Baltimore Chapter one of its badges of membership and a volume written by George W. McCreary, S. A. R., of the history of the organization, said to be the oldest civic society in the United States. This volume also contained a fine portrait of James Calhoun, first mayor of Baltimore and president of the "Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company" from 1794 to 1799.

Mrs. Clara M. Hodson, of the Daughters of the Revolution, added an interesting gift to the Baltimore Chapter, in a Revolutionary account of her ancestor, Colonel John Gunby, of the Maryland Line.

Mrs. A. Leo Knott, who was assisted in receiving the guests by the officers of the chapter, gave an impressive address upon the great significance in the history of the United States of the distinctive act on the part of Maryland in the burning of the brig "Peggy Stewart." This took place under the very eye of Robert Eden, the last proprietary governor of Maryland, who witnessed the transaction from his residence, the White House, on the Bay shore.

Mrs. Knott also went on to say:

"There was more than one tea party in our country at that era. We have all often read full and detailed accounts of the Boston tea party. It is celebrated in song and story. There is no historian of that tremendous struggle, the Revolution, who has not given a particular account of that patriotic and deservedly memorable incident. But of the tea party that was held at Annapolis, the capital of the province of Maryland on the 19th of October, 1774, the history of our country has hardly made any mention. And yet, it was an event as patriotic and as deserving to be recorded by the pen of the historian as the tea party at Boston. The act of the destruction of the tea was not done in the darkness of the night nor by a body of masked men, but by daylight, and openly, by the committee of public safety of Anne Arundel county. It is true they did not apply the torch themselves, but they required that the owner of the brig, and the importer of the tea, as a condition of his retaining the esteem of his fellow citizens, should consign both

brig and cargo to the flames. It is said that Governor Eden, who, with sad forebodings watched the burning of the brig, observed, "this looks like rebellion!" "and the governor was right. It was rebellion. It was the first destructive act on the part of Maryland by which she definitely committed herself to the cause of her sister colonies in their united and heroic efforts for freedom and independence."

It is the purpose of the Baltimore Chapter to commemorate this glorious event by an annual celebration.

Mr. Warfield, after expressing the hope that the Daughters would unite with the Sons of the American Revolution in securing a permanent home for the use of both societies, made an eloquent appeal for the power of patriotic societies in the protection of the history of the nation, and also for the individual cultivation of loyalty by the illustration and veneration of patriotic ancestry in the homes of the nation. Mr. Warfield strongly protested that patriotic associations are not social organizations, where the "guinea's stamp always has its price, but that the end and aim of patriotic societies is love of country! the consecration of its achievement; the honoring of its glory and the enforcement of its birthcry—"Liberty or Death."—JULIA THRUSTON BOOKER, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—

At a meeting held October 18th officers were elected. Mrs. W. C. Allen, the treasurer, presented the chapter with photographs of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont and her home. Mrs. Fremont was the daughter of Elizabeth Benton, for whom our chapter was named, and the wife of General Fremont, the distinguished citizen and soldier who was once a candidate for the presidency of the United States. It was Mrs. Allen's good fortune during the past summer to call on Mrs. Fremont at her pretty rose-covered cottage in Los Angeles, given her by her California friends. There she found a woman sweet, gentle and gracious, alive to everything of interest, and charming in conversation. Mrs. Fremont has two sons in the United States army and a grandson in the navy, stationed in Japan.

The members of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter were delightfully entertained October 21st at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb. The especial guests were Mrs. John

R. Walker, regent, and her niece, Miss Marion Cockrell, daughter of Senator Cockrell of Missouri. The stars and stripes were a prominent feature of the decorations. Mrs. Tomb's young nephews, attired in colonial costumes, attended the door and acted as ushers, and a stringed orchestra gave out patriotic airs.—EMMA S. WHITE, *Historian*.

Nebraska State Conference.—The Daughters of the American Revolution in other states have been in the habit of holding annual state conferences and Nebraska has fallen in line.

October 22, the delegates and the officers of Deborah Avery Chapter assembled at Mrs. Pound's home in response to her invitation to a breakfast. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. R. T. Van Brunt and Mrs. J. C. Harpham. At two o'clock the convention at Mrs. Tibbets' was called to order. Mrs. Pound presided and welcomed the visitors to Lincoln. In her address she spoke of the work done by the society in marking historic spots in the east, in encouraging the study of American history, and in assisting the soldiers in time of war.

Mrs. M. B. Lowrie of Omaha offered the invocation, after which Miss Bishop of Omaha, sang, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, of Seward, responded to the address of welcome and stated that the chief object of the meeting was to discuss plans for a monument to mark the spot, at Fort Calhoun, on which Lewis and Clarke made their treaty with the Indians.

Mrs. W. D. Williams, of Omaha, read a paper on "Marking Historic Spots," in which she told the story of the Lewis and Clarke expedition in 1804, and the first treaty made with the Indians on August third of that year.

The expedition, commanded by Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke, was sent out by President Jefferson for the purpose of discovering the source of the Missouri river, and the most convenient water communication with the Pacific coast. The expedition came up the river and on the third of August held a council with the Indians and announced to them the change of government from France to the United States, promising them protection. This treaty was made on the spot where Fort Cal-

houn, at one time called Fort Atkinson, stood, and is about sixteen miles from Omaha. Two thousand soldiers lie buried there. It is the wish of the Daughters of the American Revolution residing in Nebraska, to erect a suitable monument to mark this historic spot. A committee consisting of Mrs. J. R. Webster, Omaha; Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln; Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Seward; Mrs. F. C. Steele, Fairbury; Mrs. A. Allee, Omaha; Mrs. S. B. Pound, Lincoln, was appointed to further these plans.

The ladies decided that with the permission of the government, they would present a handsome silk flag to the new battleship Nebraska.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska).—The Lincoln chapter contributed generously to the Daughters of the American Revolution relief fund which aided in such effective work during the Spanish-American war. The members offer annually a gold medal to the girls of the Lincoln high school.

The Lincoln chapter is named for Deborah Avery of the famous Avery family, fifteen of whom were either killed, or captured in the battle of Fort Griswold. The chapter possesses a gavel, presented by Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard, the great granddaughter of Deborah Avery. It is made from wood taken from the house of Ensign Daniel Avery. This structure was built in 1763. The handle is made from a piece of red cedar that grew in the field over which the British soldiers marched to attack the fort.

The charter of the chapter is soon to be framed in pieces of historic wood, among which are pieces from the cemetery where the heroes of Fort Griswold are buried and from the old block meeting house where the widows and orphans assembled the day after the massacre, a piece of briar rose from the field where Colonel Ledyard fell, and a small piece of Commodore Perry's flagship.

The Lincoln chapter has had two members whose fathers were in the American Revolution, Mrs. Eaton, at present a member of the society, and Mrs. Whitcomb, who died last year.

Margery Sullivan Chapter (Dover, New Hampshire).—The most notable work of the year is the marking the spot where the first meeting house of the first church was built in Dover. This town was settled in 1623 at Dover Point, where the first permanent settlement was made in New Hampshire. The parish was organized in 1633 and the church in 1638. A rude meeting house was built of logs in 1633. This was replaced by a larger and better house in 1654; where this second house stood, on High street, is the spot marked by Margery Sullivan Chapter. Its on the crest of a hill which commands a magnificent view of Pascataqua and other confluent rivers. This house was forty feet long and twenty-six feet wide; around it was built, in 1667, a wooden fort, as the Indians began to be troublesome. This fort was one hundred feet square with sconces, or watch towers, at the northwest and southeast corners. A ridge of earth still marks the lines where the walls of the fort stood, and large hollows mark where the sconces were. This piece of ground has never been disturbed. The ridges are perfect at this time; storms and frosts, winds and snows have not disturbed the ground during the 235 years since the fort was built. There is nothing else like it in the United States.

To mark this interesting and wonderfully preserved spot, Margery Sullivan Chapter had built a face wall of stone along the east side of the lot. In the center of this wall they placed a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

1633

The first House of Worship
in

New Hampshire

Was erected near this spot
by the

First Parish

Organized in 1633

Its Second Meeting House, built in 1654,

Stood on this Site,
and was

Surrounded by a Wooden Fort,

The Outlines of which are still Visible.

1902

This wall was erected by Margery Sullivan Chapter, D. A. R.

This beautiful piece of work was formally dedicated June 27, 1902, and a large gathering of Daughters and their friends witnessed the ceremony. The order of exercises included an address by Mrs. Murkland, state regent; unveiling the tablet by two little girls, Elizabeth Sawyer and Agnes Fish; address by Mayor Whittemore; address by Rev. George E. Hall, D. D. The program was interspersed with music.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter (Cambridge, New York).—The chapter gave a luncheon in September in honor of Mrs. William Seelye Little, state regent of New York. To this all the chapters of Washington county, as well as the members-at-large, were invited. This county meeting was the outcome of the effort of the regent, Mrs. H. M. Rider, to unite the chapters in historic and patriotic work.

Mrs. Little addressed the chapter on the objects and aims of the society. Other addresses showed what the different chapters are doing. Willard's Mountain, Israel Harris and Jane McCrea Chapters were represented.

Within the year fifty dollars has been given by Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter to the village library and fifty dollars to the Continental Hall fund.

Onondaga Chapter (Onondaga, New York).—October, 1902, closes the seventh year of the existence of Onondaga Chapter.

At the opening of the year a pall fell upon the chapter in the death of one of our "Real Daughters," Mrs. Rockwell, daughter of one of Washington's life guards.

It was the plan of our program committee to commemorate when practicable, with papers original or selected, events of the Revolution which occurred in the month in which the meeting was held. The day for our November meeting fell on the 25th, the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British forces.

At the December meeting much space was given to memorial resolutions upon two of our members, Mrs. Sarah Osgood Tracy, an honorary member and our oldest Daughter, who died December 24th, at the age of ninety-seven years, and Mrs. Isa-

bella Stewart Holden, one of our earliest active members, who died on the same day as Mrs. Tracy.

In January, the Rev. Wm. Beauchamp, D. D., an authority on Iroquois history, gave an address upon the part taken by our Onondaga Indians in the Revolution, after which he explained the symbolic and historic significance of some of his large and valuable collection of Indian relics in silver and wampum.

In Washington's month, February, papers were read upon the "First Observance of Washington's Birthday," and the "History and Adoption of the Great Seal of the United States."

At the March meeting our regent, Mrs. Louise Van Loon Lynch, gave a report of the eleventh annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at Washington the previous month, which was followed by a discussion and the adoption by the chapter of some of the recommendations sent out by the National Society. A paper was also read upon the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

In April an original paper upon the battles of Lexington and Concord was read by Mrs. Zilla Sackett Stone, a descendant of Captain John Buttrick, after which was played and sung the "White Cockade," the tune to which our brave Minute Men marched to battle and victory on that memorable 19th of April, 1775. A choice musical program followed, prepared by Mrs. Martha Thompson Held, consisting of patriotic songs and hymns which were popular in Colonial and Revolutionary days.

The crowning event—not of the year only—but in the history of our chapter—was the unveiling and dedication on June 17th, of a beautiful bronze tablet to the memory of three hundred soldiers and sailors who had served in the Revolution. The tablet is placed upon the outer wall of our government building, on the right of the main entrance to the postoffice, and is the free-will offering of Onondaga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, to the people of Onondaga county. This tablet is the outcome of a recommendation made by Mrs. James Mead Belden while state regent of New York in an address before the two local chapters, on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. She urged that an enduring memorial be raised to our own Revolutionary soldiers who

had fought the good fight, but many of whom lay in unmarked graves. The time, the occasion, the subject, still more the earnestness of the speaker, aroused the enthusiasm of her listeners, and the work of raising funds for carrying forward the project was begun at once. The committee having in charge the selection of a design for the tablet, and the preparation of a program of exercises for the dedication was composed of Mrs. Florence O. Donohue, chairman, Mrs. Charles Edward Crouse, Mrs. Edwin D. Dickinson, Mrs. Louise Van Loon Lynch, ex-officio as regent, representing the Daughters' society. The Sons' society was represented by Ernest C. Moses, chairman, Douglas N. Green, Charles Wells Wood, James Mead Belden, ex-officio as president.

The tablet is six by four feet in dimensions, and shows the four ages of those who participated in the struggle for independence. The youth, the young man, the man of middle age, and the grayhaired grandsire keep step together in the onward march, with eyes steadfastly fixed upon the female figure of heroic size portraying liberty and freedom which floats in the air just above and before them holding in her hand a laurel branch.

In the main corridor of the government building hangs an engrossed roll of honor upon parchment, on which are the names of more than three hundred soldiers and sailors, from many of whom are descended some of our most prominent citizens. The day chosen for the dedication of the tablet was the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Flags waved upon many of our public buildings and houses, the streets were alive from early morning until evening with military companies in gay uniforms, marching to the measure of patriotic airs; carriages, coaches and trolley cars decked with flags, were filled with Sons and Daughters, our invited guests from Washington, Baltimore, New York, and other parts of the Empire State.

Here were Mrs. Fairbanks, our stately gracious president-general; Mrs. Little, our dignified state regent; Miss Forsyth, once state regent, and regents of chapters and delegates from everywhere. Here came, too, the Hon. Edwin Warfield, the soldierly president-general of the National Society Sons of the Revolution, Hon. Walter Seth Logan, president of the Empire

State society, and other Sons of high degree. All met together on the large platform erected in front of the government building to pay reverent tribute to that invisible company of patriots and heroes of the silent muster roll whose souls go marching on.

Seated upon the platform were officers of the national, state and local societies, and guests from out of town among whom was Mr. Konti, the sculptor, and the speakers of the day. President James M. Belden, of Syracuse Chapter, presided. Rev. George B. Spalding, D. D., chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution, led the large audience in repeating the Lord's Prayer. An introductory address was made by Principal William Kerr Wicks. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Lucy Mosely Donohue, chairman of the tablet committee, followed by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by a chorus of school children, led by Mrs. Alta Pease-Crouse. Mrs. Lynch, regent, presented the tablet to Onondaga county, which was accepted by Hon. Charles Hiscock, chairman of the board of supervisors. An oration was delivered by State Senator Hon. Horace White. There were greetings from Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the Hon. Edwin Warfield, Mrs. William S. Little, and the Hon. Walter Seth Logan. The closing address was by the Hon. Michael Driscoll, member of congress of the 27th district. These exercises were interspersed with patriotic songs by school children, and music by Goettel's band. A reception was given in the evening to the guests and members of the Sons and Daughters' societies by Mrs. Mary Bertram Woodworth, and her son, Mr. Newell Woodworth, in their interesting colonial home.

When quiet settled down upon the busy city there remained the memory of a beautiful pageant throughout which had run a tender strain in the minor key, for there seemed borne back to us the words of one who was patriot, soldier, statesman, head of the nation, martyr, in one:

"We hold reunions, not for the dead, for there is nothing in all the earth that you and I can do for the dead. They are past our help and past our praise. We can add to them no glory—we can give to them no immortality. They do not need us, but forever and forever more we need them."

—FRANCES P. GIFFORD, *Historian*.

South Carolina State Conference.—The program of the conference held at Columbia, South Carolina, in the senate chamber, shows the growing interest in such meetings. Mrs. Henry W. Richardson, state regent, presided. The program was interspersed with the national songs by the Columbia orchestra, a solo by Mrs. Robert Gibbes, accompanied by Mrs. Joseph Bell, and a violin solo by Miss Belle Davis. The rest of the program is as follows:

Invocation—The Rev. Dr. Carlisle.

Address of Welcome—Miss I. D. Martin, Regent, Columbia Chapter.

Response—Mrs. Sylvester Bleckley, Regent, Cateche Chapter.

Patriotic Address—Mrs. Clark Waring, Vice-President General.

Address, Revolutionary Heroines—Mrs. Rebecca Picken Bacon, Honorary State Regent.

Closing Address—Mrs. George Nichols, Vice State Regent.

Business Routine—

Subjects for Discussion:

Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws, National Society, offered at Congress, 1902.

Reduction of Dues.

Continental Hall Fund.

By-laws for State Conference.

Monument to South Carolina Heroes and Heroines of the Revolutionary type, to be erected by the Daughters of the State.

Benediction—The Rev. Father Bernard Fleming.

The reduction of dues was quickly disposed of by the patriotic and unanimous vote that the national treasury should be kept in dignified plenty to meet any emergency that might occur. High tributes paid the officials in Washington and elsewhere who labored to keep up the Daughters of the American Revolution work and the systematic methods that graced the National Society since its beginning were referred to in words of highest praise. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE was discussed formally and endorsed as necessary to the society's interest and welfare. The making of a by-law in the national constitution for the election of state regents at a time fixed by congress, was unanimously disapproved, as each state had a right to fix her laws and elections to suit herself and convenience without dictation from the congress, and the state regent requested to oppose the amendment. The monument to be

erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state to the Revolutionary heroes and soldiers from the handsome column of native granite donated, was the work assumed by the Daughters until completed. The column alone is valued at \$1,800.00, and the work when completed will be \$1,200 and to be erected on the state house grounds.

The secretary of state, Mr. Gantt, aided the Daughters of the American Revolution vastly in getting this column and Senator J. G. Marshall fathered the bill which was successfully carried through. The column was one left over from the completion of the capitol and is of elegant proportions. South Carolina Daughters are good workers and will put up a monument worthy of their name and the great men of the Revolution.

Mrs. Richardson has had the interest of the state closely at heart. To her is due much of the success of the Daughters of the American Revolution Day at the Inter-State exposition at Charleston. Her address on that occasion when she welcomed the Daughters from the whole union is given elsewhere in this issue.

Cateechee Chapter (Anderson, South Carolina).—Wishing to be known among our sister chapters, we make our bow and will give an idea of the spirit shown, and work done, by some of the Daughters "Away down South in Dixie."

We organized in November, 1898, and chose the name of "Cateechee" from an Indian girl who, during the perilous days of Revolutionary times, made a run of ninety-six miles from an Indian settlement in the northwestern part of the state to Cambridge, the outmost frontier of the whites, to warn them of their contemplated destruction. She named the creeks as she came to them "One Mile," "Five Mile," "Twelve Mile," and so on, and to this day they are thus known. The romance goes that she was in love with one Frank Allan and in her anxiety for his safety she started with the daylight's first ray and made the run in two days, spending the night in a cave which she named "Travelers' Rest." At even's dim tide of the second day she arrived with dishevelled tresses and vestments torn, at the cot of Frank Allan and delivered her message. A fort was

built immediately and to commemorate the sufferings she bore in the ninety-six miles traveled, they named the fort "Ninety-six." And as all stories go, when the Indian blockade was at an end Cateechee and Frank Allan were married.

Mrs. Lulah Ayer Vandiver, founder of the chapter, was our first regent, and was most efficient. While apparently silent we have been at work. We have not only been studying Revolutionary history, thus kindling afresh the fires of patriotism, but last year we erected in our handsome new courthouse a beautiful memorial tablet to Gen. Robert Anderson, a Revolutionary hero for whom Anderson county was named. It has the insignia of the organization cut in the marble and bears the following inscription:

Erected to the Memory of
GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON
by Cateechee Chapter,
of Anderson, S. C.

September 8th was notable in our annals for Mrs. S. Bleckley, regent, entertained us in honor of the state regent, Mrs. H. W. Richardson. Mrs. Bleckley, after a few words of welcome, in a happy manner, introduced Mrs. Richardson, who gave us an interesting talk relative to Daughters of the American Revolution proceedings. Mrs. J. D. Chapman read a Revolutionary story, "The Ride of Jennie McNeil." Mrs. Lulah Ayer Vandiver and Miss Emily Divver read original papers, the former on "Causes of the American Revolution," and the latter a "Criticism of the Virginians." The program was interspersed with music by Mrs. A. P. Johnstone and Mrs. Oscar Dean.

The last meeting of our chapter was held with Mrs. Oscar Dean, who lives nine miles in the country. The day, September 27th, was an ideal one. We were cordially greeted by our hostess. The subject assigned for this meeting was "Partisan Warfare." Miss May Russell read an original paper on the partisan leaders. This was followed by the reading of a poem, "Marion's Leap," by Mrs. Shuford, after which Miss Emily Divver, our secretary, read an interesting and comprehensive paper comparing the campaigns of the partisans with those of the continentals. The exercises were varied by delightful mus-

ical selections by Misses Saidee Watson, Meta Sullivan, Mrs. Lulah Ayer Vandiver and our genial hostess, Mrs. Oscar Dean. We were glad to welcome home one of our members, Mrs. Ella Laughlin, who gave a graphic account of her summer in Europe. Each reluctantly bade the hostess adieu, while we renewed our pledge to keep burning the fires of our fathers who through their sufferings and privations founded this glorious republic.—MAY RUSSELL, *Registrar*.

Pennsylvania State Conference.—The annual conference of the Pennsylvania chapters convened in Bellefonte October 8, 9, and 10, 1902.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates were in attendance and represented the wealth, sociability and intellectuality of all parts of the grand old Keystone State. The conference was opened by the state regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer. Mrs. William Heitshu, chaplain of the Donegal Chapter, read a portion of the fifth chapter of Matthew, and the audience joined with her in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The program was regularly taken up from session to session. The addresses of the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, state regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, and the regent of the Bellefonte Chapter, Mrs. Deborah Downing Mitchell, were listened to with great interest and received with applause.

When Mrs. James R. Mellen, vice-regent of Pennsylvania, gave the report of the Julia K. Hogg Testimonial committee, she stated that fifty dollars is offered by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution for the best essay forwarded to the state committee upon the subject: "The History of what is now the State of Pennsylvania prior to the Penn Charter." The competitors will be chosen from seven of the colleges for women in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Enoch Stanford, state treasurer, reported a balance on hand of more than four hundred dollars.

The Continental Hall fund was increased during the conference.

A new object for consideration was presented by Mrs. Ammon, of Pittsburg, that of making a suitable gift to the cruiser *Pennsylvania*. But it was deemed advisable to continue the

discussions in the individual chapters and present the question again in the national conference in Washington in February next.

The state secretary, Miss Emma Crowell, was directed to forward a petition to the municipal authorities in Philadelphia, requesting them not to allow the removal of the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall under any circumstances in view of the possible harm that might befall it.

The review of the work done by the different chapters revealed to those unacquainted with the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution a great deal of surprising information. When they learned of the preservation of historical spots, forts, churches, etc., the gifts of the American flag, the offering of prizes to students who write the best essays on historical and patriotic subjects, thus stimulating a desire for historical research and promoting patriotism, and the efforts made to discover and mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, they ceased to wonder about and question the benefit of this organization.

The social side of this great meeting was as successful as the business. The reception given in the armory to the visiting Daughters by the Bellefonte Chapter was a brilliant event. Centre county has given six governors to this and other states, three of whom are from Bellefonte. The wives of the three latter, Mrs. A. G. Curtin, Mrs. James A. Beaver and Mrs. D. H. Hastings, were members of the reception committee. The second social affair was the reception given by Gen. and Mrs. D. H. Hastings in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The crowning feature of the conference was the entertainment given by the faculty of the Pennsylvania State College, where a royal welcome was given by the faculty and hundreds of the students. The cadet band escorted the guests to the college chapel, where an interesting program was presented. Professor Buckhout, as master of ceremonies, did all in his power for the comfort and pleasure of those in attendance. From the chapel the guests repaired to the armory, where a luncheon awaited them. The uniformed students served the guests in a most courteous manner while the band discoursed appropriate music.

The visitors were driven over the extensive grounds and shown through the buildings. They heartily seconded the appeal made by Mrs. McCartney, of Wilkes-Barre, to the Daughters to petition the members of the legislature from their respective districts, to vote a larger appropriation to this progressive institution.

Thus closed what seems to have been, to quote from our friends, "the most successful state conference in numbers, benefit and enjoyment in the history of the organization.—HELEN E. CANFIELD OVERTON, *Historian Bellefonte Chapter*.

Colonel Crawford Chapter (Meadville, Pennsylvania).—Colonel Crawford Chapter closed the ninth year with September, 1902.

We have lost by death one member, Mrs. Mary Thorpe Foster. An outline of work was adopted at the beginning of the year and faithfully carried out. Essays were written on historical subjects, which were interesting and instructive.

Two prizes of five dollars each have been given to pupils graduating from the Meadville high school. The first in December, 1901, was awarded to the best essay written upon "The Winter at Valley Forge," the other in June, 1902, to the best essay on "The Characteristics of the Early Settlers of Pennsylvania, the Quakers, Germans and Scotch-Irish."

Last year we placed markers at the graves of all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in our cemetery, while this year we have been interested in marking historical spots. A beautiful stone has been placed in the grounds in front of the old colonial house occupied by Gen. David Mead, and bears this inscription:

This House Erected

May 1707 by

General David Mead

Founder of Meadville.

Ensign in the War of the American Revolution.

Major General of the 14th and 15th Divisions

Pennsylvania Militia,

Rendered Service in the War of 1812.

And an Associate Judge at the Time of Death.

Placed by the Col. Crawford Chapter of the

Daughters of the American Revolution,

May, 1902.

The stone, which is Scotch granite also bears the insignia of the order.

That part of our year's work which afforded the greatest satisfaction to the chapter was the securing of Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, who gave his delightful lecture on "The Navy and the Nation" May 25.

At the close of Lieutenant Hobson's lecture a reception was given at the handsome home of Mrs. Merwin, the regent.—MARY A. FLOWER, *Historian*.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—The Harrisburg Chapter held its regular meeting November 5. The chapter deeply mourns the loss of its late regent, Dr. Jane Kimmel Garver, and paid tribute to her memory, not only as regent, but as a noble woman, beloved and honored throughout her city and state.

The resolutions of regret and respect, prepared at the recent state conference, were read, followed by those of the Harrisburg Chapter, and by a personal tribute by Mrs. Levi B. Alricks. The historian, Miss Pearson, read a fitting memorial address and Miss Rachel Briggs sang, "Peace, Perfect Peace."

The date of to-day's meeting was in commemoration of the legal town meeting, John Hancock presiding, held in Boston November 5, 1773, at which were ratified the eight resolutions denying the right of parliament to tax America, and especially condemning the duty on tea. These resolutions were originally adopted by a large meeting of Pennsylvanians held October 18, 1773, at the state house in Philadelphia, and thus Pennsylvania had an important share in the resulting Boston tea party December 16, 1773.—MRS. M. W. JACOBS, *Recording Secretary*.

Presque Isle (Erie, Pennsylvania).—Ever since its organization the members of our chapter have cherished the hope that they might erect in the beautiful park near our assembly room a memorial to Anthony Wayne.

It is largely due to the untiring zeal of the memorial committee, with our regent as chairman, that our hopes were realized on November 6th. A local paper of that date says:

One of the most interesting and impressive ceremonies ever witnessed in Erie was that by which the city was to-day put

into possession of the beautiful and appropriate memorial to General Anthony Wayne, which will henceforth hold an honored place in East park.

At 4 o'clock the park and the street around the site of the monument were crowded with spectators eager to witness the unveiling and presentation of the massive granite boulder with its bronze inscription to the great Pennsylvanian.

Immediately about the monument were grouped the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mayor Hardwick, Hon. J. F. Downing and Principal Diehl, and the high school choruses, all officially concerned in the order of exercises. The group was a charming and distinguished one, finely representative of the brains and social culture of our city. The old soldiers, too, in their picturesque uniform, lent a value to the scene which no one would willingly have missed.

The ceremonial program opened with the chorus rendition of "America" by the high school singers, under the direction of Prof. Diehl. The beautiful anthem was given with fire, fervor and true musical finish.

The Rev. G. W. Bowne followed with an impressive and appropriate prayer.

The regent of Presque Isle Chapter, Mrs. M. B. Morrison, next unveiled the monument and presented it to the city in the following brief but admirable address:

"In the name of Presque Isle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor of presenting to the city of Erie, this remembrance of Pennsylvania's distinguished soldier, General Anthony Wayne.

"For many months this occasion has been in our thoughts and in unveiling this memorial we gratefully honor a hero whose military biography (one of his admirers declares) is the history of the battles of the Revolutionary war. General Wayne himself said that he had braved difficulty and danger in defence of the rights of American liberty from the frozen lakes of Canada to the burning sands of Florida.

"We read of his valor at Ticonderoga, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, Fallen Timbers on the Maimi Rapids, which last victory President Roosevelt counts as the 'winning of the west.' Wayne, having then made a treaty with the Indians, who declared they were dealing with a warrior who never slept, and who kept his word of promise as well as his word of threat. This mission fulfilled, his

homeward journey brought him to our shore when, in his attic chamber of the old Block House on Garrison Hill, after a brief illness, the gallant soldier died.

"In placing this memorial here, we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, hope to perpetuate the spirit of the men who achieved American Independence; and that the children of Erie especially, as they pass through the beautiful park, may find in this record in bronze of Gen. Anthony Wayne, commander-in-chief of the American army, an object lesson, showing that noble deeds are never forgotten."

The Hon. William Hardwick, the mayor of Erie, in a few well chosen words, expressed his appreciation of the gift, and accepted it in behalf of the city.

The orator of the occasion, the Hon. J. F. Downing, then made an eloquent address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to General Wayne's fine character, impressive personality, and splendid military career. He gave as an incident of local history that Indians were so much feared, that when the first settlers came to Erie, in 1795, it was deemed necessary to erect a block-house, for their protection, and this was garrisoned by two hundred soldiers from Wayne's army. The address was listened to with absorbed attention by all, and at its close the assembly joined in the chorus as the glee club sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and reverently looked upon the Stars and Stripes that floated above this memorial to one who so effectually aided in making this "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

It has been said that

"The generous and patriotic spirit of our local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in giving to the public this beautiful monument and practical object lesson in history needs no comment, it is the consistent continuation of the quiet program of patriotic usefulness which has marked their entire history as an organization. Their interest in such work has never faltered, but has steadily developed the scope of the society's work and now maintains it at a standard of double the number of meetings usually held by local chapters."

The memorial, which will henceforth hold an honored place among our city's possessions, bears on its bronze tablet the following inscription:

In Remembrance of
 GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE,
 An American Soldier.
 Distinguished for Valor in the
 War of the Revolution.
 Appointed in 1792. Washington's
 Recommendation, General-in-Chief
 of the U. S. Army.
 In 1794 Vanquished the Indian Tribes
 of the Northwest, Ensuring the
 Safe Settlement of North-
 western Pennsylvania and
 Northern Ohio.
 Died at Erie, Pa., Dec. 15, 1796.
 Erected by Presque Isle Chapter,
 Daughters American Revolution, In
 1902.

ADELAIDE LEE STANCLIFF, *Historian.*

Sunbury Chapter (Sunbury, Pennsylvania).—The commencement of the chapter's ninth year was signaled by the election of a new regent, Miss Frances M. F. Donnell, who was chosen to fill the place so long acceptably filled by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Donnell.

In accordance with the custom of the chapter, the students of the graduating class of the Sunbury high school were invited to write essays upon the subject, "The cause that led to the Revolutionary War." While two prizes were originally offered, the excellence of the essays was such that in the final award, it was decided to give three prizes. The first prize was given to Mabel Heim, and the second prizes to Misses Dehlia Arthur and Essis Stein.

In consideration of the fact that the family of our late regent were in deep mourning, it was decided not to celebrate Washington's wedding day on January 17th, but in lieu thereof each member was to make a special contribution towards the Memorial Hall fund.

Washington's birthday was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. Ira D. Schoch at Selinsgrove. The hostess exhibited a gown that had been worn by one of her ancestors at a reception given to the Marquis De Lafayette. Mrs. N. S. Engle read an essay on General Isaac Putnam, and the chapter was further

entertained by a musicale arranged by the hostess, who gave each of the members as a souvenir of the luncheon, a Washington hatchet.

There has been a decided effort made to quicken the public interest in the acquisition of the site of Fort Augusta with its ancient magazine, a conspicuous memorial of the French and Indian War and the only memorial extant of the disastrous campaign of 1778.—ALICE W. CLEMENT, *Historian*.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tennessee).—Members of Old Glory Chapter, together with a number of citizens, were present at the courthouse September 20, the occasion being the presentation of a flag to the above chapter by Capt. John S. Park, of the U. S. army.

The ceremony was opened with a patriotic prayer by Mrs. Gentry, after which Capt. Park was introduced in a few well-chosen words by Mrs. Horton. Capt. Park said there was no special history to the flag other than the fact that it was one which flew from the mast of one of Dewey's vessel's at the battle of Manila. The flag was our own Old Glory, the national emblem of Stars and Stripes, and not one captured by Dewey, which erroneous impression had gained currency.

Capt. Park spoke briefly of his three years' observance of conditions of affairs in the Philippines. He paid tribute to the valor of the Tennessee soldier.

Miss Susie Gentry's speech of thanks on behalf of the local chapter follows:

"Captain Park, in accepting this flag our hearts are stirred by varied emotions—love to you, as a patriot, and our fellow townsman; gratitude for your munificent gift; pride that we are thought worthy of such a trophy, and we trust true patriotism.

"If one does not love his native land; his love for his home and his God, generally speaking, is no more. The true patriot's slogan has ever been 'for God, Home and native Land.'

"This flag stands to us Daughters of the American Revolution as 'a glorious banner, the hope of the free;' every flag to its countrymen should stand as the symbol of power, protection and prowess—not merely as a piece of parti-colored cloth, as some regard it. We 'Daughters' feel we have been left a glorious heritage by our ancestors and we

shall emulate their example of patriotism in our woman's way, by loving and upholding the good, the brave and the true; and by teaching those who come under our influence what patriotism means—that we have a grand country, whose honor must be maintained and upheld if necessary by our life's blood! To us the soldier is one of God's greatest noblemen, for the Lord himself said, 'Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his brother.'

"The soldier realizes this more forcibly than other men. It is of rare occurrence that a flag is presented to a woman's order—as 'tis their sweet privilege to give such to the brave men; therefore, we the more heartily appreciate this token of your esteem. When our monument, which we hope to erect during 1903 to the memory of our Revolutionary heroes buried in Williamson county, in unveiled, this trophy shall rest as its covering; and I know these men will feel proud to know Capt. Park had so loved his country as to be willing, like themselves, to risk his life in its defense.

"I thank you and pray that you may be kept in health and happiness, and when 'taps' are sounded you may still be found a good soldier of the Cross and rest under His banner, which is love."

The exercises closed with the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and the presentation of a beautiful bouquet to Capt. Park by Mrs. Thomas.

Virginia State Conference.—The Sixth annual meeting of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 16 at Lynchburg, the regent, Mrs. Mary A. Lyons, presiding. Mrs. Hamner welcomed the conference in an address full of local Revolutionary history of value. Mrs. Heneburger continued the theme in her response. The address of the state regent, Mrs. Mary A. Lyons, was listened to with the closest interest. She presented the draft of a body of by-laws for consideration, that the state organization might be strengthened, its work systematized, and its records perpetuated. She also spoke warmly of the Jefferson Memorial road, a project of the Albemarle Chapter.

The reports of the state chapters showed much patriotic work projected and accomplished the past year.

Mrs. Tuttle, of Charlottesville, made an appeal for the Manila library, saying, in part:

"We have erected tablets to the memory of fallen heroes; we have contributed to the various memorial funds; we are now raising money for our Continental Hall, and I think we have another privilege, that of helping to carry on this memorial library in the Philippines. Our soldiers in Manila have absolutely nothing to interest them. They have their long, tiresome marches to contend with; they are living in a very unhealthful climate, and have no home ties near at hand—no home news for weeks at a time, and nothing to save them from utter despair except the reading of these books and magazines.

"This work of starting a library in Manila was begun by Mrs. Greenleaf in San Francisco, in the fall of 1899, and in March, 1900, she had secured a library of about two thousand books, which she had solicited from different parties in the United States. From time to time numbers of volumes have been contributed by personal friends, book publishers and colleges. Johns Hopkins University has contributed sixteen hundred text books and books of reference, which have aided the soldiers very materially in their preparation for examinations for promotion. Any person or society, by giving three hundred volumes, can have a memorial alcove in this library, and can name it for a deceased soldier, friend or friends. Such memorial alcoves have been given in memory of Colonel Miles, General Egbert, Colonel George Howard, Colonel Lipscomb, Lieutenant Cheney and others. The Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters in Ohio have given six hundred volumes to the memory of the Ohio soldiers who have fallen in the Philippines, and this alcove is called the Ohio alcove. The California state conference last November agreed to place a similar alcove to the memory of her soldiers.

The efficient librarian is the widow of Colonel Egbert, who was killed in one of the Philippine battles. Four branch libraries will soon be in operation in the outlying and isolated districts where the troops are compelled to remain. It is hard for us, who have never been in the Philippines, to appreciate the need of this work and to realize what helps and pleasures these books are to the home-sick soldiers.

"When Mrs. Greenleaf left Manila, she turned this library over to the civil government, with the condition that it should be called the American library, and should be non-sectarian, so that soldiers of all creeds and beliefs might feel free to use and enjoy it. A fire-proof building is greatly needed for this central library building in Manila, and there is an opportunity for some generous persons to donate funds for such a building."

A committee was also appointed on "Real Daughters" and another on exchange of papers.

Several delightful receptions added much to the enjoyment of the week.

Albemarle Chapter (Charlottesville, Virginia).—At a meeting of the Albemarle Chapter, held June 2nd, 1902, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, president of the Jefferson Memorial Association, addressed the Daughters and their friends on the subject of the construction of a splendid memorial avenue to connect Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, with the city of Charlottesville and with his adopted child, the University of Virginia. On Wednesday, June 4th, a meeting of the Albemarle Chapter was held and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That we heartily and cordially endorse the work of the Jefferson memorial association, and pledge our co-operation and assistance in its efforts to raise the amount of money required to accomplish the great object in view, and

That a committee from this chapter be appointed to correspond with other chapters of our order, and earnestly request their support and assistance in honoring the memory of a man whose renown is not confined to this locality but whose great deeds are co-extensive with the limits of the republic.

MISS MILDRED PAGE, *Regent*,
MRS. GEORGE W. OLIVIER,
MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE,
Committee.

"The Fourth Smithsonian report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will contain a list of the "Real Daughters" of the society from the beginning. There are five hundred and fifty-seven names. Many of these women of patriotic sires have died since their entrance into the society. A goodly number are still with us, however.

The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown and the British under Cornwallis by a colonial banquet at the California Hotel in San Francisco. There were several addresses appropriate to the occasion and the program was enlivened by patriotic music.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Names that adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain the nation's history.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

43. (5) QUINCY.—Dorothy Quincy, born May 10, 1747, bapt. May 17, married 1st Aug. 28, 1775, John Hancock, 2nd July 27, 1796, Capt. James Scott. She died Feb. 3, 1830.—L. B. N.

155. PATTON.—The Patton coat of arms (says Scottish records) is one of the oldest of the heatherland. For description, see "Book of Scottish Arms" and Fairbanks' Crests (plate 85, No. 2). The arms were quartered upon those of Hay, Keyes and Alexander (Earl of Sterling). William Alexander, major gen. in the Revolutionary army used the sparrow-hawk (Patton crest) on one of his book plates, as Patton was one of his maternal lines from Robert Bruce. Mrs. Walter Patton, maid of honor to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, has the fully quartered Patton plates of arms as has also Brig. Gen. Henry Bethune (Patton) of British army. Stoke House, Taunton, London.—(Mrs.) Mary Patton Hudson, Cincinnati, O.

197. SKINNER.—Esther⁴ Birge, born Feb. 15, bapt. Feb. 20, 1731-2, at Bolton, Conn., married Nov. 21, 1751, James Spencer. She was a

daughter of Cornelius^a and Sarah (Loomis) Birge. (Daniel² and Deborah (Holcomb) Birge. Richard^a and Elizabeth (Gaylord) Birge.)

James and Esther (Birge) Spencer removed to Wyoming in winter of 1775-6. James died in summer of 1776. Esther remained in Wyoming till after the massacre, when she returned to Bolton. She married 2d Sept. 7, 1780, Richard Skinner who died 1798. She died May 10, 1831, in Torrington, Conn.—(Hist. Wyoming. Ancient Windsor.)

198. SPENCER.—(Additional.) Serg't Thomas Spencer, one of the first settlers of Hartford. 1st wife unknown. 2d Sarah Bearding—married Sept. 11, 1645. He died Sept. 11, 1687. Obadiah² (oldest child) married Mary Disborough (daughter of Nicholas). He died 1712. Disborough^a married Mar. 27, 1701, Abigail Elmer, born 1769 (Samuel², Edward¹). Eldad^a Spencer married Esther Clark. Thankful.^a

Edward^a Elmer came in Ship Lion 1632—came to Hartford in Thomas Hooker's Company 1636—was killed by Indians 1676—married Mary ——. Samuel² Elmer married Elizabeth ——. Abigail^a married Disbrow^a Spencer. (Goodwin's Notes.) (Hist. Windsor.)—F. C. M.

216. (3) STORER-PLUMMER.—Keziah Storer, who married Benjamin Plummer 1719; was daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hill) Storer (daughter of Roger Hill and Sarah Cross of Saco). Joseph Storer was son of William Storer and Sarah Starbruck (daughter of Edward Starbruck of Derbyshire, Eng.). William was son of Augustine Storr of Exeter, 1639, and Susanna Hutchinson (daughter of Edward Hutchinson, son of John, mayor of Lincoln, Eng., 1556-1564). He moved with his family to Boston from Bilsby, 1629. Augustine Storr was son of Rev. Thomas Storr, vicar of Bilsby, Lincolnshire, Eng. (The name is spelled Storr, Storee, Story, Storah, Storer, in various records.) William Storer was one of the Dover Combination, taxed as Storey 1648-58. "Widow Storie" was taxed 1659, inventory entered Nov. 6, 1660. She married 2d Samuel Austin. Children of William and Sarah were Samuel born 1640, Sarah born 1642, Hannah born 1644, Sarah 1645, Joseph and Benjamin (twins) 1648, Jeremiah, Samuel born 1653 (went to Charlestown, Mass.), and Lydia. Joseph Storer was one of the founders of the church in York, Me., was commissioned lieutenant and commanded Wells, Me., garrison in Indian war. His twin brother Benjamin was killed by Indians 1677. He married Hannah Hill Feb. 23, 1677. She was born 1663, died June 30, 1748. Their children were Hannah born May 6, 1680, married 1699 Jos. Hammond, Sarah born Dec. 9, 1682, Mary born May 12, 1685 (in captivity with Ebenezer Hill and wife in Canada.) (See Hist. of Wells and Kennebunk, by Bourne), Abigail born Oct. 29, 1687, Joseph born Aug. 29, 1690 (died in infancy), Col. John born Sept. 5, 1694, married 1722 Elizabeth Hill, Keziah born May 2, 1697—married 1719 Benj. Plummer—Ebenezer born June 4, 1699—married after 1736 Hannah Quincy—Rev. Seth. born May 9, 1734. Lieut. Joseph Storer was ancestor of Hon. Joseph, Clement and Woodbury Storer of Conn. and also of Prof. D. H. Storer of Boston.—Mrs. A. H. W., of Berwick, Me.

QUERIES.

234. (1) SPRONG.—Was any service rendered in the American Revolution by the ancestors of Hester Sprong who was a descendant of Anneke Jans of New York?

(2) HALSTEAD-SPRONG.—Also wanted the first name of — Halstead who was captured in Washington's retreat from Long Island and confined in Old North Church, where he died. His son Daniel Halstead married Hester Sprong.—M. H. McC.

235. WALKER.—Solomon Walker married Charity Stevens in 1801. They moved from Claremont, N. H., in 1824, to Oaklaud, Mich. Any information of the ancestry of either is desired.—E. P. W.

236. BOWLES.—I would like the ancestry of Zipporah Bowles (or Bolles), born about 1763 near N. London, Conn. Married about 1790 Joshua Mynard. They moved to N. Y. Joshua Mynard was ensign 1794.—J. W. M.

237. TERRILL-WILKINS.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Terrill—born 1756 in Culpepper Co., Va.—married William Wilkins? They moved to N. Carolina and later to S. Carolina.—A. J. C.

238. HEUSTIS-LITTLE.—Tristram Little of White Plains, N. Y.—born May 4, 1785—died Jan. 3, 1844. Married 1813 Phebe Heustis—born Oct. 21, 1787—died Aug. 6, 1878. She was the daughter of Noah Huestis of Mt. Pleasant, N. J. I would like to learn the ancestry of this Noah and whom he married; also dates of birth and death of Noah Huestis.—H. M. J. L.

239. EVANS.—My g. grandfather, John Evans (or Evens), married Anna Reno at Schodac, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. I think his father's name was Amos. John Evans had a large family—one boy was named Edward and a daughter was named Nancy. Can anyone give me information of him or his family—or of the Reno family?—L. D. E.

240. SIMMS.—The ancestry of Richard Lee Simms of Maryland is desired.—S. J. S.

241. THOMAS-EDWARDS.—Hugh Thomas born 1715-1718, married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Edwards, who came from England to Philadelphia and settled at "Beall's Manor" near Annapolis. Who was the father of Hugh Thomas? In 1764 Francis Thomas, son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Edwards) Thomas married Grace Metcalf. What was her ancestry? Was she from Va. or Md.? The grandson of Francis and Grace (Metcalf) was Francis—many years in Congress and Gov. of Maryland.—E. R. J.

242. WOODFORD.—General William Woodford, Vir., was captured at the surrender of Charleston, S. C., 1780, and died on one of the prison ships in New York bay the same year. Can anyone tell me on which one of the prison ships he was confined?—L. W. D. P.

243. (1) SNOW.—Where and when was Mary Edson born—wife of James Snow, married Jan. 10, 1758? Date of death? Mitchell's

"Bridgewater says she died at Stafford Springs, Conn., aged eighty-seven years. Children were Eliab and James.

(2) CLOSSON.—Parent's names of Josiah Closson, b. 1655; also name of wife, and date of marriage.

(3) BARBER-COLE.—Parent's names of Patience Barber who married Johnⁿ Cole (James^s, James^l) in 1709.

(4) DAVENPORT.—Parent's names of Abigail Davenport who married James^s Cole (James^l) and dates of the birth of their children.

(5) WEST.—Where were the children of Dea. Oliver West of Lee, Mass., born, and was he a descendant of Amasa^s, Francis^s, Francis^l? The names of his children also desired.—L. C.

244. POTTER.—The date of the death of John Potter is desired. He was the father of Gen. James Potter and lived in Cumberland Co., Penna.—L. B. L.

245. GRISWOLD.—Any revolutionary service of Ebenezer Griswold, born at Norwich, Conn., July 29, 1725. Also any Colonial and Revolutionary service of the following: Edward Griswold, came to America 1639, went to Windsor, and afterward to Killingworth, Conn. Francis, his son, was representative of the General Court.; his son Samuel, b. Sept. 16, 1665, married Susanna Huntington; his son Samuel, b. Feb. 3, 1691, married Elizabeth Abell; his son Ebenezer, b. July 29, 1725, married Hannah Merrill; his son Rufus, b. March 8, 1775, married Deborah Wass.—Mrs. F. S.

246. (1) GORDON.—Would like ancestry of George Gordon. He served as a private in Col. Spencer's regiment, N. Jersey; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, 1781; also the name of his wife, and from what place he enlisted.

(2) GORDON.—Also the ancestry of James Gordon who served as a minute man in Middlesex Co., N. J. Was he a son of George Gordon—or a brother?—E. S. M.

247. FOOTE-STILLSON.—Ancestry wanted of James Foote—probably from Newtown, Conn. He married Adah Stillson, had son Heber and granddaughter Sabrina who married David Sherman, a descendant of Samuel Sherman.—A. J. S.

248. (1) HEADLEY-MORGAN.—Parentage desired of Deborah Headley, born Feb. 24, 1785, Groton, Conn., second wife of George Morgan.

(2) BROWN-GROSS.—Date of birth and ancestry of Catharine Brown who married ——— Gross, father of Philip Gross who lived in Northampton Co., Penna., 1807.—C. B. T.

249. TWITCHELL.—Information wanted of the descendants of Daniel Twitchell, born 1757, married Eunice Childs. Children were Lydia, Daniel, Sawin, Timothy, Sophia, Jonas and John. A Daniel Twitchell located in Addison Co., Vt. Was he of this family?—J. C. T. P.

250. BROOKS.—I would like the dates of birth, marriage and death of John Brooks; also the maiden name of his wife and names of their

children. John Brooks was major in the Revolutionary War and afterwards governor of Mass.—M. F. M.

251. BISBEE-BRYANT.—Information is desired of Gideon Bisbee, born (probably) in Chesterfield, Mass., about 1755. He enlisted in Capt. Israel Chapin's co., Col. Elisha Porter's regt. (Mass. troops), Feb. 20, 1776. Married Betsey Bryant, daughter of Dr. Stephen Bryant. Would like to hear from descendants.—M. B. N.

252. (1) PERRY.—Ancestry wanted of Josiah Perry and wife Hannah, born 1722. They resided in Sturbridge, Mass., 1736. Children were Bethia, born 1747; Abigail, Josiah, Seth, Hannah, Abiel, Jonathan, and James, born Nov. 1, 1759, who was in Rev. army.

(2) HICKS-BAILEY.—Can a Virginia D. A. R. assist me in learning of Clement Hicks, born April 12, 1757, Sussex Court House, Va.? Tradition says he was a Quaker, a descendant of the L. I. family of Hicks. Also ancestry of his wife Mary Bailey, born Sept. 9, 1764, at Sussex Court House, Va.

(3) HONE-MCGHEES.—Did Peter Hone serve in Rev. War from Virginia or Pennsylvania? He married ——— McGhees and removed to Zanesville, Ohio, 1820.

(4) SHIPMAN.—Ancestry of David Shipman, born Hoosick Falls, died Jan. 28, 1813, Cooperstown, N. Y. Also name of his wife. Their children were Samuel, Patience, Delilah.—M. E. F. S.

253. PUTNAM.—My grandfather's name was Sewell Putnam. He had brothers Alfred and William. Any information regarding the relationship to Gen. Israel Putnam will be appreciated.—F. P. W.

254. CRANE.—Information wanted of Morris Crane who married Phebe Crane. He married 2nd Abigail, daughter of Garret Sickles, a captain under Washington. Morris Crane lived in New York City 1849—had a brother George who lived in Ohio, also a sister who married Mr. Brookfield.—H. R. T.

255. (1) BURR.—Wanted the parentage of Roger Burr, lived in Granby, Conn., about the time of his service in Rev. war.

(2) INGELL.—Also the parentage of Zadock Ingell, born 1760, probably in Mass. He enlisted from Taunton, Mass., 1776.—W. H. G.

256. CASE-WILLIAMS.—Has any one found a Frances Case who married Thaddeus Williams? The family Bible says she was born near Hartford, but a search in Hartford records and of surrounding towns fails to reveal her. Her marriage date is Nov. 28, 1747.—S. M. P.

The second volume of the Historical Collections published by the Joseph Habersham Chapter is now ready. It has a full index. The material collected will be of great value to all interested in family and national history. The interest is not alone confined to Georgia as matters discussed cover the entire United States. For sale by Joseph Habersham Chapter, 469 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

TO THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: It is hoped by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that the Society of the Children of the American Revolution will contribute generously to the fund for the building of the Continental Memorial Hall. I therefore ask, in order that there may be no mistakes or confusion, that all funds contributed by the Society of the Children of the American Revolution be sent through the national treasurer of the Society, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., to be paid by her to the treasurer general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Society of the Children of the American Revolution will thereby have due credit for all funds contributed and a correct statement can be made in the annual report which is to be hereafter published.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
National President, Children of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Madam President: I have the honor to report that during the year I have visited the several societies when called upon. At the charter presentation the "Emblem" was displayed and the Children of the Philadelphia Society were greatly interested to learn of its history.

At the yearly meeting of the Independence Hall Society I had the pleasure of addressing the meeting and in a few words explained the honor of holding the "Emblem" and mentioned the several states who had been so fortunate. There were several interesting addresses by members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

An entertainment held at the Academy of Music; the several Phila-

delphia societies took part. This was given for the McKinley memorial hospital. At this meeting I presented the medal to Warren Shaw Fisher for service he had seen in the late war. The medal was a gift of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The cradle of liberty, Independence Hall, has been the home of our "Emblem" since I have had the honor of holding it the past year, and the bright colors of this children's banner added a new charm to the stately surroundings of this hall in which the Declaration was signed. Many have been the questions asked with regard to the society and I am sure no matter what state will claim the honor of holding the "Emblem" 1902, it will never be received with greater respect than has been shown by the Quaker City.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. MEARS THOMPSON.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR FOR WYOMING.

Madam President and Members of the Annual Convention of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution: While not able to report the organization of any societies in Wyoming, the outlook is not discouraging. At Cheyenne, owing to the temporary absence and final removal from the state of Mrs. Anne Marshall Richards, who had been appointed president, a society has not yet been formed, although there are twenty or more applicants for membership.

Reports from Laramie have been discouraging, but it is hoped that a small society may be organized there during the coming year.

As there are no chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in other towns of the state, it is not likely that Childrens' societies can be formed in those towns, but a few members at large may be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRIETTA I. W. BOND.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR FOR OHIO.

Madam President: Having been state director for so short a time it has been impossible for me to learn much about the year's work. The Fort Washington Chapter of Cincinnati held regular monthly meetings from October to May. They contributed their share (one-ninth) towards a monument marking the site of Fort Washington—the beginning of our city. The membership is about one-half of its chapter number, but that is because the resigning members have reached the age limit and a good many boys have gone to college. Half-a-dozen of our earlier members are married and two members now have children of their own of which fact the chapter is very proud. I hope next year to report that Ohio has doubled her present number of chapters and that they all hold regular meetings.

Cordially yours,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR FOR TEXAS.

Madam President and Members of the National Board: The Samuel McDowell Society of Dallas has added three members. No work reported.

Mrs. French, of San Antonio, has selected a name, Gen'l Andrew Pickens, to be submitted to the Board, and is ready to organize.

Austin hopes to organize very soon.

Have had no report from either Tyler or Waco.

Have promises of presidents for Galveston and Houston.

The Nancy Stout Society, of Fort Worth, has had six additions, but no work has been done on account of sudden death, also, illness in the family of our president.

Think the work is at a stage to give Texas a better record another year.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WM. B. HARRISON.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR FOR UTAH.

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Your state director for Utah reports with regret, that conditions have not been favorable for the organization of the societies in her state the past year. Thus far, little has been accomplished beyond preliminary discussion and gathering of names.

However, your director hopes to effect something more tangible soon.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE F. P. MORRISON.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Madam President and Members of the National Board: It is with pleasure I present the first report of the National Society Children of the American Revolution of West Virginia. While it has not been possible to organize societies in the state during the short time elapsing since my appointment, yet an interest has been awakened, and we hope in the near future to report the formation of several societies here.

Our great difficulty with which we have to contend, is the lack of authentic records, whereby to verify lineage papers. As some one has said of their records of another state, they are hard to find, because there are none, not that patriotism, or love of freedom of the "little mountain state" could ever be questioned, but she was admitted to statehood during the thrives of Civil war, and the records of her struggles for and loyalty to the cause of freedom were largely destroyed.

Another obstacle in our way, is in finding presiding officers for our societies, as the work of the older organization, the Daughters of the

American Revolution is of such recent development in the state, that we are limited in the selection of officers for the junior society.

Notwithstanding the "lions in the way," enthusiastic interest has been aroused and everything indicates that an intelligent patriotism prevails among our young people.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA JANE SILVER.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR OF NEW YORK.

Madam President: On taking up some months ago the work of the Children of the American Revolution in the state of New York, it was found that twenty-two persons had been appointed presidents of Children of the American Revolution Societies. Three have been appointed during the past year—making twenty-five; and interest in the organization and what it can accomplish is aroused in many places where no formal step towards forming a society has yet been taken.

In many of the societies, there is growth, enthusiasm and energetic work. It has been a great gratification to learn from reports made to the state director that the young patriots of the state of New York are in most cases taking up both far reaching national interests—as shown in generous contributions to the Continental Hall fund—the McKinley Memorial association, and in forming into a committee to prevent desecration of the flag, while meeting local needs by offering prizes to the public schools as an incentive to the intelligent study of American history—and—in the case of "the Little Men and Women of '76"—by supplying thirty new beds for a home for children. The chapter that graduated from this, and became the "Women of '76," maintains—like this, both lines of service, contributing both to the home and to the Continental Hall.

In a few cases there has been a lapsing of the original interest that shows the need of continuous effort on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters—from which the Children's societies usually spring—to give encouragement and fostering care to the children and youth "under their wings." With such care from the "Daughters"—with the setting before the children the high standards of the past, the responsibility devolving upon the descendants of patriots, heroes and Christians to carry on "the world's work" in the noblest way—there is reason to expect that the rising generation will be able to meet aright the demands of the great future looming before us.

Respectfully,

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.

MOLLY PITCHER SOCIETY, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

The "Molly Pitcher" Society of Newark, N. J., now numbers twenty-six, three members having reached the age limit.

We have held meetings once a month, observing many patriotic days, the most enjoyable one being Flag Day.

We had a very attractive tableau in which the members represented the growth of the nation. We raised at the tableau forty-six dollars which we hope will go towards a monument in memory of Molly Pitcher.

We gave five dollars towards the McKinley memorial. We attended the memorial service for President McKinley, held in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Belmar, N. J.

MARY R. COOPER,
President.

ELIAS BONDINOT CALDWELL SOCIETY, ELIZABETH, N. J.

There are only four members, two in Richmond, Va., one in Washington, D. C., and one in Elizabeth, N. J. I have papers for two more.

MARY N. PUTMAN,
Registrar.

THE MARTHA WILLIAMS SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Martha Williams Society was the first Society of the Children of the American Revolution organized in the historic old city of Philadelphia. It dates from February, 1898.

The present officers are, president, Mrs. Dora Harvey Munyon; vice-president, Mrs. Beulah H. Whilldin; historian, Miss Margaret B. Harvey; recording secretary, Gertrude H. Whilldin; corresponding secretary, Julia H. Swope; treasurer, Dora H. Swope; registrar, Florence L. Tait; color-bearer, George Heston. In April, 1901, Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a musicale in the armory of battery A, West Philadelphia, in aid of the soldiers' club house at Manila. The boys of the Martha Williams Society acted as ushers, and the girls assisted in arranging decorations. In June, Merion chapter filled a barrel with summer clothing to be sent to the Jacksonville sufferers. The members of the Martha Williams society helped in the work of collecting garments, and contributed a number of pieces from their own wardrobes. During the summer they made several pilgrimages to historic spots in West Fairmont Park, including Belmont mansion, the residence of Judge Richard Peters, the friend of Washington, and secretary of the board of war; horticultural hall, on the site of "Lansdowne," the residence of Governor John Penn, and the campground of the North Carolina Continental battalion, July, 1777; the Ford Road, by which the Pennsylvania militia under General James Potter and the Georgia Continental battalion under Colonel John White marched from the Schuylkill river to join Washington's army in Merion, September 14, 1777; and the centennial grounds, upon which our country's hundredth birthday was celebrated in the summer of 1876, and upon which the British had encamped while holding possession of Philadelphia, in the winter of 1777-8.—MARGARET B. HARVEY,
Historian.

IN MEMORIAM

"Time goes, we say, Ah, no,
Time stays, we go."

MRS. ASENATH FRANCIS WHITON, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died September 25, 1902. The society passed resolutions expressing sorrow in the loss of so honored and valuable a member.

MRS. KATHERINE BALDWIN, Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, Connecticut, died August 4, 1902. The chapter adopted resolutions of loving remembrance.

MISS ELIZABETH BARTRAM, Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, Connecticut, died October 20, 1902. Universally beloved and mourned.

MRS. EUGENE GLEN (Abby D.), Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, died October 27, 1902. Mrs. Glen was born in Rochester, New York, December 9, 1840, and was a valued member of Irondequoit Chapter.

MRS. FRANK W. THOMAS, Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York, died September 22, 1902. Her death is sincerely mourned by the chapter of which she was a beloved member.

MRS. LUCY REED CURTIS, Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, Illinois, departed this life November 17, 1902.

MRS. MARY BARTLETT HILL, Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, passed away October 13, 1902. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Josiah C. Eastman, of Hampstead, and a lineal descendant of Gov. Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence, for whose wife she was named.

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MRS. W.

MRS. GE

MRS. CL

MRS. MA

MRS. A. A



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1902.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky,
"The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street,
New York.

MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A.,
1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina,
1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.

MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, Penna.
400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg Pa.

MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O.,
Zanesville, Ohio.

MRS. FRANK WHEATON, D. C.,
2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, Washington.

'The Cairo' Wash., D. C. from December till June.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, D. C.
2021 I Street,
Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

- MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California,
Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
"The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
MRS. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky. MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
Savannah, Georgia MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass., 51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Virginia.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Indiana.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Vice State Regent, MRS. J. H. BANKHEAD FAYETTE.
Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs.
Colorado, Mrs. W. S. AMENT, 1445 Wash. Ave., Denver.
Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
Mrs. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.
Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont, Delaware.
District Columbia, Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

- Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Mrs. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, St. Augustine: Washington,
address, 1644 21st street.
- Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. THOMAS R. MILLS, Griffin.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, Overlook, Moline.
Miss ELIZA MANSFIELD, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
- Iowa, Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
- Kansas, Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBALUT, 623 North St., New Orleans.
- Iowa, Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.
Mrs. CHAS. H. NASON, 51 Green Street, Augusta.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.
Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WALTER H. WERD, Butte, Montana, and 2730 Columbia
Road, Washington, D. C.
- Nebraska, Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
Mrs. MILDRED L. ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchestts.
- New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bannk, 3rd Street
Cincinnati.
- Ohio, Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Port-
land.
- Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster.
Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
Providence.
Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
- South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
- South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
- Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

Utah,	Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTRY, Brattleboro.
	Mrs. M. A. B. STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
Virginia,	Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia, . . .	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.
	Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle, Wyoming, and 1402 21st St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the **AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE**: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, *October 1, 1902.*

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, October 1st.

At 10:20 a. m., the President General not having arrived, the Recording Secretary General announced that the meeting would be opened, and nominations for the Chair were in order.

While nominations were being made, the President General arrived and took the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll was called by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General, Kentucky; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Vice-President General, Maryland; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, and Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia T. E. McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter, Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Chas. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Montana; Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey; Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, New York.

The minutes of the June meeting were read, and with a few slight corrections, upon motion stood approved.

Reports of Officers followed:

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that

the two committees appointed at the June meeting of the Board were duly notified, viz: Committee on Credentials and Badges: Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Sternberg, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Lockwood and your Recording Secretary General, all of whom accept appointments to this committee. The Committee appointed at the request of Miss Baird-Huey, to investigate her record; Mrs. Chas. Terry, Chairman; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Mrs. A. R. Bedle, Mrs. W. A. Richards and Mrs. D. D. Colton. Mrs. Colton asked to be excused from serving on this committee, owing to her departure for Europe.

The various appointments made during the summer to the sub-committees on Continental Memorial Hall were sent out, and the notifications of the same sent to the respective Chairmen of these sub-committees and to the President General.

The action of the Board authorizing the Treasurer General to take the necessary steps for the purchase of a lot approved by the Continental Hall Committee, was transmitted to that Officer immediately after the session of the Board. The action of the Board in regard to the publication of the Fourth Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution was also conveyed to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Chairman of Committee on Smithsonian Report.

All certificates of membership in the office, up to September 15, have been signed.

Number of letters and postals written, 189.

Letters have been received from the following ladies, expressing their regret at being unable to attend the October meeting of the Board: Mrs. Park, State Regent, Georgia; Mrs. John Lane Henry, Texas; Miss Alice Q. Lovell, Mississippi; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. M. A. Cunningham, Kentucky; Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, West Virginia; Mrs. Thos. Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Connecticut, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: In the absence of Mrs. Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General, the following report was presented through Mrs. Henry: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of May, June, July, August and September I have the honor to report the following work done in my department:

Application blanks sent out, 7,080; Constitutions, 1,331; Circulars, "How to become a Member," 724; Caldwell's circulars; 266; Officers' lists, 891; Miniature Application Blanks, 555; Circulars accompanying

the same, 555; Amendments offered at the Continental Congress of 1902, to be acted on at the Congress of 1903, sent out in May, 666; Transfer cards, 45; Letters received, 202; Letters written, 83.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and presented by Curator, May to October 1, 1902:

Postage on Application Blanks:

Amount received,	\$40 00
Amount expended,	35 64

Amount on hand, October 1st,	\$4 36
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Office Expenses:

To ice,	\$5 20
" towel service,	4 00
" expressage,	60
" messenger,	1 65
" pens,	2 00
" rubber bands,	65
" sponge,	05
" 7 qts. ink,	5 55
" 1 qt. red ink,	1 75
" ink eradicator,	25
" engrossing ink,	25
" postal cards,	1 25
" postage,	1 00
" cord,	30
" large blotters,	2 00
" reg. mail,	12
" paper fasteners,	36
" box pins,	75
" 1 doz. erasers,	50
" repairing lock,	50
" sharpening erasers,	10
" blank book,	25
" 3 doz. pads,	75
" 3 doz. pencils,	30
" ½ doz. glasses,	12
" falcon file,	45
Total,	\$30 95

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes,	\$16 52
Ribbon,	10 82
Directory,	5 50
D. A. R. Reports,	14 45
Statute Books,	1 25
Lineage Books, Vols. I-XV,	86 10
Extra telephone messages,	8 75

Total, \$143 39
Report accepted.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The resignation of Mrs. Lucia M. W. Robbins, Chapter Regent, of Selma, Alabama, is presented for acceptance and the expiration, by limitation, of the following Regencies: Mrs. Mary Isabella Barnes, Lacon, Illinois; Mrs. Annie Perry Winslow, Saco, Maine; Miss Abby Lyle Eveleth, Hallowell, Maine; and Mrs. Sarah Harriet Butts, Brunswick, Georgia.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Juliet Meriwether Pitts, Selma, Alabama; Mrs. Isora Burch Hardaway, Newnan, Georgia; Mrs. Fanny Prescott Ross, Marshallville, Georgia; Mrs. Florence O. McClellans, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Clara Florer Lammers, Greencastle, Indiana; Mrs. Ann Quarles Aull, Lexington, Missouri; Mrs. Georgiana Cole Miller, Livingston, Montana; Mrs. Olive A. Haldeman, Ord, Nebraska; Mrs. Ianthé Kneeland Sanger, Littleton, New Hampshire; Mrs. Ellen Douglas Ficklen Arthur, Greenville, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary Wilson Elliott Carpenter, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Miss Susan Deborah Darragh, Beaver, Pennsylvania; Miss Jennie Louise Bates, Barnwell, South Carolina; Mrs. Nettie Carter Barrows, Huron, South Dakota; Mrs. Mary Fletcher Waldo, Wallingford, Vermont, and Mrs. Ida Soule Kuhn, Hoquiam, Washington. The re-appointments of Mrs. Clara A. Chandler, Macomb, Illinois; Mrs. Mary St. Lawrence F. Robertson, Middlesboro, Kentucky, and Mrs. Imogene H. Field, Ripon, Wisconsin.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 6; Charter applications issued, 7; Charters issued, 8; re-issues, 1. "Mildred Warner Washington," Monmouth, Illinois; "Puritan and Cavalier," Monmouth, Illinois; "Jean Espey," Fort Madison, Iowa; "Cooch's Bridge," Cooch's Bridge, Delaware; "John Paul," Madison, Iowa; "Arkansas Valley," Pueblo, Colorado; "Elizabeth Zane," Buckhannon, West Virginia; "Peggy Warne," Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and the re-issue of the "Mary Hammond Washington," of Macon, Georgia, formerly the "Macon" Chapter.

Letters received, 256; letters written, 459.

In connection with the Card Catalogue, there have been 350 new members' cards; 520 ancestors' cards; 440 corrections; 63 letters written. More than a month has been given to the research which was necessary in the rectification of records.

The work of my department is up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

President General: "Ladies, you have heard the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. What will you do with it?"

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That we advance the money to admit a lady from Alaska, in order that her appointment may reach her during the open season. Doubtless the money to admit is on the way and the Treasurer General will re-imburse the person having made the loan." Unanimously carried.

Upon motion, the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 555; applications verified awaiting dues, 84; applications on file (examined but incomplete), 90; applications on file not examined, 19.

Real Daughters presented for membership, 6. Resignations, 77; deaths, 105; dropped, 32. Badge permits issued, 300; bar permits issued, 42; recognitions permits issued, 280.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Bedle was requested to take the Chair.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report of the Registrar General, Miss Hetzel moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society.

Miss Hetzel moved that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Registrar General be accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the pleasure of presenting the Fifteenth Volume of the Lineage Book.

I also wish to mention the gifts to the Historian's room since the

last meeting. Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnson presented a valuable engraving of Washington by Marshall; Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, a large photograph of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington; Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, the last photograph of President McKinley. These, with other unmounted historical prints, have been framed by the Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, Mrs. James R. Mellon.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted, with thanks to Mrs. Mellon for the framing of these gifts.

The President General resumed the Chair.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report to you the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board: 1. Calendar of council minutes, 1668-1783. Compiled by Berthold Fernow. University State of New York, Albany, 1902. 700 pp. 8 vo. New York State Library Bulletin, No. 58. 2. Register of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, 1893-1901. Published by the Society, New York, 1901. 373 pp. Illus. 8 vo. This handsome volume reflects great credit upon the compilers. Besides the membership roll, a roll of ancestors is given which includes dates of their birth and death and a full account of their service. 3. Three military diaries kept by Groton soldiers in different wars. By Samuel Green. Groton, 1901. viii, 133 pp. 8 vo. The including diaries are those of Lieut. Dudley Bradstreet; Sergeant David Holden, and Amos Farnsworth. Three different wars are represented—King George's by the first; the French and Indian by the second, and the early portion of the Revolutionary War by the third. 4. Groton during the Revolution. With an appendix. By Samuel A. Green. Groton, 1900. 4, 343 pp. 8 vo. This volume contains the military services of the Revolutionary soldiers of the town of Groton, Mass., as gathered from all available records. The rolls of the Groton companies are given in full, those of other towns give only the names of the Groton men enrolled. The book is exceedingly well indexed. The last two volumes were received in exchange. 5. Memorials of the Huguenots in America, with special reference to their emigration to Pennsylvania. By Rev. A. Stapleton. Huguenot Publishing Co. Carlisle, 1901. 164 pp. illus. 8 vo. Presented by Mrs. Lucy M. Osgood Marsh. As the title states, the book deals chiefly with the Huguenot settlers of Pennsylvania. A mass of information concerning this most important class of immigrants is here collected. The "General List" comprises the names of the immigrants, time of arrival, and names of the counties where they located. The general index is not as full as could be desired. 6. Albemarle County in Virginia, giving some account of what it was by nature, of what it was made by men, and some of the men who made it. By Rev.

Edgar Woods. Michie Co. Charlottesville, 1901. iv+49 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange. To the many who claim descent from Albemarle County families this excellent county history will prove invaluable, as it is also to all interested in the families and history of Virginia. The civil and religious history of the county are treated quite fully. The military history includes an account of Albemarle during the Revolution and the names of its Revolutionary soldiers. Over 200 pages are devoted to genealogies, and in an appendix is given a list of the immigrants from the county to other parts of the country. 7. History of Warren, Rhode Island, in the War of the Revolution, 1776-1783. By Virginia Baker. Published by the author, Warren, 1901. 68 pp. 12 mo. Presented by the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution. An interesting sketch of the Rhode Island town, which like many another, was raided by the enemy during the British occupancy of Newport. A number of muster rolls give the names of the Warren men in the Revolutionary army. 8. History of the counties of Lehigh and Carbon in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By Alfred Matthews and Austin Hungerford. Everts & Richards, Phila., 1884. x, 802 pp. Illus. 8 vo. A good county history, with hundreds of biographical and historical sketches. 9. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War. Compiled and published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Boston, 1902. This volume carries the record down to the letter M. 10-13. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series. Prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, 1896. Vols. 10, 11, 13, 14. Edited by John B. Linn and William H. Eagle. Duplicates purchased to replace worn out volumes. 14. National Register of the Society Sons of the American Revolution. Compiled and published under the auspices of the National Publication Committee, by Louis H. Cornish. Register list collated and edited by A. Howard Clark. New York, 1902. 1035 pp. Illus. 8 vo. The gift of Mr. Zebina Moses, Librarian, District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution. The compilers to whom the work of preparing this work for the press was entrusted can be congratulated upon the result. The book is handsomely bound in blue and buff, with the insignia of the Society stamped in gold on the back. The illustration includes portraits of officers of the Society, and photographs of memorials erected by the Sons of the American Revolution to mark historic places. The members' names are arranged alphabetically under the State to whose society they belong. Every member of the Society up to December 31, 1901, is represented. The service of the Revolutionary ancestors and line of descent from same are given in full, making it a most important reference book for all patriotic societies. It is to be regretted that there is no index to either members or ancestors. 15-16. Lineage Book, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington, 1902. Vols. 14 and 15. These two volumes contain the records of National numbers 13001-15000 inclusive. 17. History of Seward Co., Nebraska, together with a chapter of reminiscences of the early settlement of Lancaster county. By W. W. Cox.

State Journal C., Lincoln, 1888. 290 pp. 8 vo. The gift of Mrs. Laura B. Pound, State Regent of Nebraska. 18. Journal kept in Canada and upon Burgoyne's Campaign in 1776 and 1777. By Lieut. James M. Hadden. Also Orders kept by him and issued by Sir Guy Carleton, Lieut. General James Burgoyne and Major General William Phillips in 1776, 1777 and 1778, with explanatory chapter and notes by Horatio Rogers. Joel Munsell's Sons. Albany, 1884. Presented by Mrs. Mary C. Baldwin. 19-21 are bound volumes of the following magazines: Annals of Iowa. 3rd series. April, 1901-January, 1902. Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, 1902. Spirit of '76, Louis H. Cornish, editor and publisher. New York, 1902. Vol. 7, octavo. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, 1902. Vol. 9. 8 vo. 22. Military services of the town of Amherst, Belchertown, and Granby, in the Revolutionary War. By Rev. P. W. Lyman, Amherst. J. E. William. 1889. 22+15 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange. A most useful little work, containing the Revolutionary services of the men of the above named towns, compiled from muster rolls in the Massachusetts archives. A type-written index has been made and bound in. 23-28. Collections of the Virginia Historical Society. Richmond, 1886-1891. New Series, volumes 5-10. Received in exchange. Volume V is devoted chiefly to the Huguenot emigration to Virginia. Volume VI consists of miscellaneous papers, 1672-1865, printed from manuscripts in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society; among them are the papers of George Gilmer, of Pen Park, 1775-1778, and the orderly book of Capt. George Stubblefield, 1776. Volumes VII-VIII relate to the proceedings of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624; Volumes IX-X to the Virginia Convention of 1778. 29. Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Edited by Francis N. Drake. Boston, 1873. 565 pp. por. pl. fac-sim. 4 to. 30. Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Edited by James M. Bugbee. Boston, 1890. xliii, 575 pp. por. pl. fac-sim. 4 to. The last two volumes received in exchange. Biographical sketches of the Society, as well as of those who succeeded them, together with an account of the formation of the Society, comprise the contents of these valuable additions to our library. 31. Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States, with an account of the laying of the original corner-stone, in 1793, and of the corner-stone of the extension, in 1851. Edited and compiled by Duncan S. Walker. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1896. 152 pp. pl. maps. 4 to. 32. Genealogical History of the Dunlevy Family. By Gwendolyn Dunlevy Kelley. Columbus, Evans Printing Co., 1901. 335 +32 pp. por. fac-sim. 8 vo. Presented by Miss Kelley. The Dunlevy family seems to have roamed far and wide, and the compiler has evidently spared neither time nor labor to make the records as complete as possible. The work cannot fail to be of value to all connected with the family. 33. History of Erie County, Pa., from its earliest settlement. By Laura G. Sanford. Published by the author, 1894. 470 pp.

por. map iac-sim. 12 mo. The gift of Mrs. Adelaide L. Stancliffe of the Presque Isle Chapter. A carefully prepared work, giving in detail many facts and incidents relating to the history of the county, including sketches of the Indian tribes that made way before the white settlers, and biographical notes of many of the prominent residents.

34. History of Jones County, Iowa. Chicago, Western Historical Co., 1879. 1v+686 pp. por. fac-sim. 8 vo. Presented by the Francis Shaw Chapter. This volume contains a sketch of the Northwestern Territory, an account of the State of Iowa, and a history of Jones County. Biographical sketches form a prominent feature.

35. Early Connecticut marriages as found on ancient church records prior to 1800. Fifth book. Edited by Frederic W. Bailey. New Haven, Bureau of American Ancestry, 1902. 122 pp. 8 vo. This book contains the good work already done by Mr. Bailey in giving to the public, in a permanent form, the valuable data contained in the old church books of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

36. On the Wooing of Martha Pitkin; being a versified narrative of the time of the regicides of colonial New England. By Charles Knowles Bolton. Boston, Copeland & Day, 1895. 2d ed. 27 pp. 24 mo.

37. The Love Story of Ursula Wolcott. By Charles Knowles Bolton. Boston, 1895. 31 pp. 16 mo.

38. Historical Collections of Ohio. By Henry Howe. New and revised ed. Norwalk, published by the State, 1896. 2 vo. 8 vo. Presented by Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr. We already have in the library the Historical Collections of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and are glad to add Ohio to the number. A complete history is given of the State, including an account of the settlements of each county; also sketches of many noted men, residents of Ohio.

39. Memoranda relating to the ancestry and family of Sophia Fidelia Hall. By Mrs. S. F. H. Coe. Meriden, Curtiss-Way Co., 1902. 4+231+vii pp. 8 vo. The gift of Mrs. Levi E. Coe. The excellent typographical features of the book produce a favorable impression which is strengthened by a careful inspection of the contents. Forty-two lines of descent are given, representing the Hall, Watson, Lothrop, Peck, Doolittle, Allen, Bacon, Miller, Wetmore, Nettleton, Bassett, Atkind, Hubbard, Cooke, Hinsdale, Griswold, White, Hurlburd, Deming, Treat, Pratt, Metcalfe, Ellwyn, Fairbanks, Kenricke, Laine, Hungerford, Spencer, Ackley, and other families. The plan followed in the arrangement of the various genealogies is very clear and comprehensive, and every effort has been made to produce a thoroughly good family history.

36. The University of Virginia; glimpses of its past and present. Compiled by John S. Patton and Sallie J. Doswell. Lynchburg, J. P. Bell Co., 1900. 83 pp. 12 mo.

37-49. Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York. Published by the State. Albany. 11 vols. Presented by Mr. Robert S. Hatcher.

50. Dictionary of the United States Congress. Compiled as a manual of reference for the legislator and statesman. By Charles Lanman. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1864. 556 pp. 8 vo. Loaned by Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

UNBOUND VOLUMES.—I. Year Book. Boston Tea Party Chapter,

Boston, 1901. 22 pp. Illus. 16 mo. The gift of the Chapter. A list of the members of the original Boston Tea Party is included in the contents. 2. Register of the Society Sons of the Revolution in the State of California. 1902. 111 pp. Presented by the Society. Besides the ancestral and membership rolls a number of biographies of Revolutionary soldiers are given; the whole making an attractive volume. 4. Annual Report of the New York State Regent, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Utility Fund Committee, Hudson, 1902. 29 pp. 16 mo. Presented by Mrs. Katharine W. Verplanck. 5. Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Dalton, 1902. 352 pp. 8 vo. Vol. I. Presented by Mrs. William Lawson Peel. The articles which comprise this publication of the Joseph Habersham Chapter first appeared in the Atlanta Constitution. Many of the facts mentioned were obtained from original records never before published. The contents include lists of the original members of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati; of the soldiers who fought at Kettle Creek; of the Huguenot settlers of Carolina; genealogies of the families of General Nathaniel Greene, George Walton, Wade Hampton, and Joseph Habersham, besides a large number of other genealogical and historical papers. 5. Statute Book of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, comprising resolutions and orders of a general character passed by the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management, October, 1890-January, 1902. Printed by authority of the Board. Washington, 1902. xv+40 pp. 8 vo. 6. Some of the Homes of General Washington. By Joseph I. Keever. Washington, 1902. 16 pp. Illus. 12 mo. A brief account of the homes of Washington and those of his friends and relatives, including Mount Vernon, Arlington, Mont Eagle, Chinn House, Clean Drinking Manor, Harewood, and several others. 7. A selection from the best books of 1901, with notes. University of the State of New York. Albany, 1902. 25 pp. 8 vo. New York State Library Bulletin 74, Bibliography, 34. From the New York State Library in exchange. 8. James Lurvey, of Gloucester, Mass., a patriot of the Revolution. By Samuel Green. An address delivered before the Massachusetts Historical Society, November 10, 1898. Presented by Dr. Green. When Benedict Arnold made his escape to the enemy James Lurvey was the cockswain of the barge which conveyed him to the British sloop "Vulture," and refused with indignation Arnold's offer of a higher rank in the English army. 9. Oration in honor of Col. William Prescott, delivered in Boston, October 14, 1895, by invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. By William Everett. Boston, 1896. 64 pp. 4 vo. From Dr. Green. 10. Year Book, 1902-1903. George Walton Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 12 pp. 12 mo. 11. Program, October 1902-May, 1903. Rebecca Parke Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 8 pp. 12. Sketches of Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, wife of Col. William Campbell, sister of Patrick Henry. By her grandson, T. L. Preston. Nashville, 1888. 44 pp. 8 vo.

13. Historical papers. Historical Society, Newburg Bay and the Highlands. Newburg. Numbers I, VI, VIII. These publications include biographical and historical sketches, and a number of old church records. 14. Crisis at Shiloh and other Stories. By Bell Bayless. Chicago, Croll Publishing Company, 1900. 96 pp. 16 mo. 16. Year Book, 1902-1903. Spirit of Liberty Chapter. 6 pp. 17. By-laws of the Manhattan Chapter. 12 pp. 18. Program, Annual Conference Pennsylvania Chapters, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Bellefonte, October 8-10, 1902. From Miss Helen E. C. Overton. 18. Program, Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from September, 1902, to June, 1903. From Mrs. O. J. Hogge. 19. Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 1901-1902. Phila., 1902. 94 pp. 8 vo. Among the contents is a fine address of Geo. W. W. H. Davis, entitled "The Alpha and Omega of the Revolution." A list of the forty-five new members elected during the past year is also given. 20. Register of members and miscellaneous information concerning the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. Compiled and edited by Ethan A. Weaver, Secretary. Phila., 1902. 141 pp. 8vo. Both of these from the Society.

PERIODICALS.—Genealogical Quarterly Magazine for October; Bulletin New York Public Library, May, June, July, August, September; Avery Notes and Queries, May, 1902; True Republic, June, July; Spirit of '76, May, June, July, August, September; Publications Southern Historical Association, May; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July, October; Essex Antiquarian, July; William and Mary College Quarterly, July; Annals of Iowa, July.

The following books have been loaned by Mr. Robert S. Hatcher:

1. Year Book of the Society of the Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Boston, 1897. 236 pp. pl. 8 vo. 2. The Weekly Register. H. Niles, Editor. Baltimore, 1812-1819. Volumes I, II, IV, VI, VIII-X, XII-XV. 3. History of the American Revolution, comprehending all the principal events both in the field and in the cabinet. By Paul Allen. Baltimore, 1819, 1822. 2 vols. 8 vo. 4. Principles and acts of the Revolution in America, or An attempt to collect and preserve some of the speeches, orations and proceedings, with sketches and remarks on men and things . . . belonging to the Revolutionary period in the United States. By H. Niles. Baltimore, 1822. 5. History of the United States from their first settlement as English colonies to the year 1808. By David Ramsay. Phila., 1818. 2d ed. 3 vols. 8 vo. 6. Collection of speeches of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress at the opening of every session, with answers. Boston, Solomon Cotton, 1796. 282 pp. 12 mo. 7. A History of the family of Early in America . . . By Samuel S. Early. Prepared for publication by Robert S. Hatcher. Albany, Joel Munsell's Sons, 1896. 53 pp. 8vo. 8. The American Register,

or Summary Review of history, politics and literature. Phila., Thomas Dobson & Son, 1817-1818. 2 vols. 8 vo. 9. Letters on the late war between the United States of America and Great Britain, together with other miscellaneous writings on the same subject. By William Cobbett. New York, J. Belden & Co., 1815. 407 pp. 8 vo. 10. A collection of the facts and documents relative to the death of Major General Alexander Hamilton. By the Editor of the Evening Post. 11. Memoirs of the Mother, and Wife of Washington. By Margaret C. Conkling. 2d ed. Auburn, Derby, Miller & Co., 1850. xl. 248 pp. por. fac-sim. 8 vo. 12. Proceedings of the Convention of Maryland, held in the city of Annapolis in 1774, 1775, 1776. Baltimore, Lucas & Deaver, 1836. 378 pp. 8 vo. 13. Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal on the colony of Massachusetts. Boston, Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1849. 224 pp. 12 mo. 14. Rhode Island repudiation, or History of the Revolutionary debt of Rhode Island. By John W. Richmond. 2d ed. Providence, Sayles, Miller & Somons, 1855. xvi, 208 pp. 8 vo. 15. History of New Sweden, or the Settlement on the River Delaware, by Israel Acrelius. Translated from the Swedish, with an introduction and notes, by William M. Reynolds. Phila., Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1874. L, 458 pp. 8 vo. This is volume X of Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 16. Contributions to American History, being Volume VI of Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Phila., 1858. 17. Camp fires of the Revolution, by Henry C. Watson. Phila., Lindsay & Blackiston, 1854. viii, 434 pp. 8vo.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion accepted.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions in regard to continuing the payment of the \$5 per month to an indigent "Real Daughter," mentioned in her report, and was instructed to continue it inasmuch as appropriations for such a purpose had been ordered by the Continental Congress of 1901, though no sum had been devoted to this particular case.

Some suggestions were made in regard to the investment of the money in the Treasury of the National Society, and the Treasurer General stated that she had no authority to make any investments.

Touching the payment of certain sums, viz: for the option on the lot purchased for Continental Hall, and the making of the map for the committee on architecture, the Treasurer General stated that she had made these payments out of the current fund of the Society and submitted this for the consideration of the Board; it being her understanding that this was to come out of the current fund, and not out

of the permanent fund of the Society. The Board approved of this action on the part of the Treasurer General.

At 1 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2:15 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *October 1, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 2:20 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The reports of Committees were called.

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE was read by the Recording Secretary General, in the absence of, and at the request of the Chairman, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman.

Madam President General and Members of the Board: A great pleasure falls to the Magazine Committee in its ability to report the receipts of a goodly number of MSS. in competition for the prize of sixty dollars, offered by the Committee for a Revolutionary story, to be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The agreeable duty of reading these MSS. will form the Committee's next work, and when the November Board meets the name of the winning story will doubtless be announced.

The Committee feels very grateful to the writers of many kind letters received during the summer, expressing approval and appreciation of this plan of a prize story.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

Report accepted.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by the Acting Chairman, Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, and upon motion was accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION was given verbally as follows: Madam President: I have not been absent from the office during the summer for more than two weeks at a time. I was stopping near Baltimore and could, therefore, return here often. I desire to say that the ladies employed here at the rooms have discharged their duties most faithfully. I do not think I have ever seen a finer corps of workers. I have come in at all times and often unexpectedly, but have never found anything to criticise in the way the business of the office is carried out. You have heard the reports of the different officers, and these show the diligence with which the work is performed. In the Registrar General's we have never had finer work. Everything there has gone on with the utmost regularity and punctuality. I think we are educating a corps of experts in this office in whatever line of work they are engaged, and I really think we may consider it a model place in which the Government and its clerks can take lessons. This is my opinion of the efficiency and thoroughness of our working force, and of course it is largely due to the officers in the different departments, who so faithfully attend to their respective duties."

The President General said: "It is a pleasure to the Board, I am sure, to hear these statements."

Continuing, Mrs. Lockwood said: "Mrs. Johnston did not take her work with her this summer as formerly, but made up the time by making the index of the 15th volume of the Lineage Book, reading the proof of the volume at home, out of office hours. She did not leave the city until the 15th volume was ready to present to this Board. As the work is now arranged and organized, everything is progressing well in that department.

"I have said several times that perhaps we were a trifle unjust towards our clerks, in that we never took any notice of the time they work over hours. We are very careful to take note of any time they may lose, but we have never given any credit for the overwork which is so often performed. This does not seem quite just. I do not mean that we should pay for this extra work, but I think some recognition should be made of it, as the time and work are always so willingly given.

"There is a matter of some importance to which I wish to call your attention. If sometimes our work is not quite perfect in appearance, it is due to the fact that in our desire to economize, we have hesitated about the expenditure of money in the way of type-writers, which are now badly needed in some of the departments. For that reason, perhaps, our work does not always appear as faultless as it otherwise would. It is important that what we send out should be above criticism; we take pride in all this, and very justly. Therefore, I am speaking now about the necessity of having the requisite equipments for the work. Our stationery made our record, and we should have everything to correspond with it. It would not speak well for this organization if we should send out careless work. I really think we will have to purchase two type-writers. Our President General has never had one, and when her work is done, Miss Stone has been obliged to send her machine up to do it. Of course she is willing to do this, but it does not seem the proper thing. I think we should have a type-writer to be called the President General's,—one for her exclusive use,—for she has much work to be done. I know of a machine that is almost new, but the owner is going away and will sell it very reasonably. It can be bought for \$75.00. There would be a saving of \$25.00; for these machines sell for \$100. The type-writer in the Registrar General's room is worn out, having been in use in the office of the Recording Secretary several years before it was sent to the Registrar's department, to be used there. Of course that could be taken in exchange, an allowance of probably twelve or fifteen dollars being made on it. These are the two matters that seem to me very necessary to bring before you."

The President General said: "You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Supervision, with its suggestions and recommendations. What is your pleasure?"

After some discussion, Mrs. Howard moved: "That the report of the Chairman of Committee on Supervision be accepted with its recommendations." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lindsay was requested to take the Chair.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK: Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman, said: "I wish to say, ladies, that the Statute Book is born, and here before you. I wish to make an explanation. In regard to the number of books I asked to have printed, 500 was decided upon; but in going over this matter, I found that it would be more economical to have a larger number. The members of my committee were all away, but I took the responsibility of ordering a thousand. The printer suggested a way by which the additional statutes can be pasted into these books, without printing other books; so we can keep these same books, without the expense of having new ones printed. Now, I would like to speak about the matter of the index. The Treasurer General said she often found in her work that an index was not sufficiently explicit, and suggested a digest. A digest, of course, made much more work, but it is more satisfactory; it will be a great benefit in finding quickly what you want in the book. You voted me the privilege of employing a type-writer to assist with the index; but I did not do this. In the digest, however, I was obliged to have the assistance of Miss Griggs, who, through the Librarian's kind offer, did the work most efficiently. It required two weeks, the details being very tedious. I feel that we might give Miss Griggs the small compensation of \$5.00 for this work. It was a large piece of work."

Upon motion, the report was accepted with its recommendation.

Touching the matter of compensation proposed to be given Miss Griggs for her work on the digest of the Statute Book, Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That we give Miss Griggs \$5.00 for extra night work done for the Committee on Revision of Statute Book." Seconded by Mrs. Henry. Carried.

There being some discussion as to the disposition of the Statute Book, the Chair inquired what was to be done in regard to the Statute Books, whether they were to be confined to the Board, or were to be given also to State Regents and Chapter Regents.

The President General returned to the Board room and stated that she desired to make an announcement to the Board.

The Chair: "The matter under discussion will then be postponed, Madam President, until you make your communication."

Continuing, the President General said: "I have a communication from Mr. Brown, of the Southern Railway, who has placed at our disposal a private car, accommodating from ten to fifteen, to take us to Charlottesville on Saturday on the occasion of a meeting at which it is

proposed to make an effort to build a more accessible road to Monticello. This is offered with the compliments of the Southern Railway for the members here present, and our other founder, Miss Desha."

This announcement was received with applause.

It was moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be extended the Southern Railway for their courteous offer of a private car on the occasion of the ceremonies at Monticello, on Saturday, October 4th.

All present arose. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to transmit the action of the Board to Mr. Brown through whom the invitation was presented to the Board.

Recurring to the Report of Committee on Statute Book, after some discussion, the following was offered by the Recording Secretary General: "I move that the price of the revised Statute Book be fifteen cents." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Miss Hetzel brought to the attention of the Board, at the request of Mrs. Anne Green, of Culpeper, Virginia, the fact that a gift presented by Mrs. Green to the National Society through the committee on Revolutionary Relics, had been removed from its case of glass, in which it had formerly been placed, and Miss Hetzel asked that this might be restored, as desired by the donor.

Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, said: "I do not think we can complain of this to the officers of the Smithsonian Institution. I think Mrs. Green must be mistaken about this having been taken out of the glass case. It is a matter for the Board to decide. I do not think it would be very gracious or courteous on our part to complain. They have been very kind in taking care of our relics."

President General: "The Chair would suggest that the Chairman of the Committee finds out the exact state of affairs, and that Mrs. Green be informed by the Corresponding Secretary that the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee will give the matter her attention."

Mrs. Lindsay: "If the case is off, does the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee have to complain of the officers who have been so kind to us?"

This was answered in the negative.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Blue Ridge Chapter, of Virginia, extending to the Board an invitation to be present at the sixth Virginia State conference, to be held in Lynchburg, on October 15th and 16th.

This was received with thanks.

REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The Credential Committee has

sent out to the Chapter Regents of all organized Chapters credential circulars and credential certificates, and to the Chapter Treasurers credential circulars. Credential circulars have also been sent to the State Regents, in accordance with Statute No. 302.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH, *Chairman*.
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
MARTHA L. STERNBERG,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SMITHSONIAN REPORT: Mrs. Kinney, Chairman, said: "I am very glad to give some information and to be able to report that the Smithsonian Report will be printed by November 1st. It will be about 600 pages, and 82 illustrations; this will include pictures of the relics at the Smithsonian Institution, and the Resolutions for King Edward, the Album to Queen Marguerite, etc. There are several new features in this Fourth Report which will interest some of us; one is a full and complete list of the Revolutionary relics; another is the department of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. This report was prepared by Mrs. Sternberg, the President of that Society. Then we have actively engaged in compiling a list of our Real Daughters. We have 551, including those admitted to-day. This list not only gives the names of the Real Daughters, but the dates of birth and death of their father and mother, as well as the residence, and the Chapter to which each belongs. I do not wish to seem unduly proud, but I am very glad to state that Connecticut claims 100 of these Daughters. Ninety-nine are Chapter members and the 100th is a member at large. I think there is nothing of interest beyond what I have said, except that I hope we may get this Report quickly.

Report accepted.

The President General asked if the committee appointed to investigate the record of Miss Baird-Huey had any report to make.

Mrs. Terry, Chairman, said: "I have not called a meeting for obvious reasons. That is all I have to report."

Mrs. Lockwood said: "Madam President, I think it is time the Board should know where it stands in this matter. It seems to me that it is almost an unheard of thing that we could make a move in this affair unless we put ourselves in some legal net, and I wish to say now that we have had legal advice that we had no right to appoint a committee to make any investigation of Miss Baird-Huey,—of her character, or anything of that kind,—because she has already commenced suit against the former State Regent of Pennsylvania. The matter is now in the

civil courts. I therefore move that this resolution that formed that committee be rescinded."

Mrs. Tulloch: "As I voted for this, I second that motion to rescind."

President General: "It has been moved and seconded that the motion calling for this committee be rescinded."

The motion was read by the Recording Secretary General:

"Moved, that the resolution for a committee to be appointed from the Board to grant the request of Miss Baird-Huey for an investigation be rescinded." Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion unanimously carried.

Mrs. Tulloch announced that there were some communications she had been requested to bring before the Board by a Chapter Regent.

President General: "Are these communications regarding Chapter matters? If so, the Board has, by its own action, refused to do anything with such communications."

Mrs. Tulloch: "Then am I authorized to say in reply that the Board has nothing to do with this Chapter matters; there is a resolution to that effect. There is a statute which refers them to the State Regent, and if satisfaction is not found there, the case is referred to the Continental Congress."

Mrs. Tulloch was instructed to reply to the Chapter Regent sending the communications, that they were not read for the above reasons.

REPORT OF BUSINESS MANAGER OF MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

April 1st to September 30th, 1902.

Subscriptions as per voucher and Cash Register,	\$995 70
Sale of extra copies,	18 77
Advertisements,	147 50
Cuts, paid for,	20 88
"Good for the Cause,"	8 00

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, \$1,190 85

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

April 1st to September 30th, 1902.

Mailing extra copies, as per vouchers, 2nd class matter,	\$11 40
Postage, 6 months,	11 00
Freight and cartage, extra nos. from Harrisburg, 6 mos., ...	7 75
Express,	80
Postal cards,	1 70
Telegrams,	1 11
Nichols, Letter Book,	1 25

1 Falcon file,	45
Hodges, Box of pens, altered	1 65
Extra services of Janitor,	55

\$37 66

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, April number, including postage,	\$520 23
" " May " " "	865 78
" " June " " "	1,013 39
" " July " " "	254 59
" " August " " "	224 60
" " Sept. " " "	192 56

Salary, Editor, 6 months,	500 00
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" Business Manager, 6 months,	450 00
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Plates (partly repaid by individuals),	67 22
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McGill & Wallace:

Furnishing and printing 1,000 "expiration" postals, ..	\$12 50
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" " 1,000 Receipt " ..	12 50
------------------------	-------

Subscription blanks,	4 75
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Chapter Regent circulars,	3 75
---------------------------------	------

33 50

Caldwell & Co., stationery—Editorial, Business and Genealogical departments,	11 22
--	-------

Postage, Editor,	15 00
------------------------	-------

Quarterly payment, Genealogical Dept. ordered by Congress,	25 00
--	-------

Auditing accounts, Business Manager, Feb. 1-July 1,	20 00
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Office expenses, 6 months, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	37 60
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\$4,230 75

Owing to the additional expense of printing the Proceedings of Congress in three numbers, because of the order of the Post Office compelling us to issue each number in regular form, with all the departments, the Editor has tried in every way possible to reduce the expense of the summer numbers, without impairing their interest. We hope in this way to equalize the cost for the year.

I think special attention should be called to the fact that one of the Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Mary Hepburn-Smith, of Connecticut, has secured \$64.00 worth of advertising this year.

We hope for increased interest in the Magazine in the Chapters from our circulars to Regents, asking their co-operation in appointing agents in the Chapters to secure subscriptions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That hereafter the Board shall meet the first Tuesday in the month instead of the first Wednesday, as heretofore." Motion carried.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried at 4:33 p. m. to adjourn until the first Tuesday in November.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

May 31—September 30, 1902.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash on hand at last report, May 31, 1902, \$18,057 28

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, June (\$1,077, less \$120 refunded), ..	\$957 00
" " July (\$669, less \$9 refunded),	660 00
" " August (\$741, less \$17 refunded), ..	724 00
" " Sept. (\$1,085, less \$20 refunded), ..	1,065 00
Initiation fees, June (\$162, less \$23 refunded),	139 00
" " July (\$67, less \$2 refunded),	65 00
" " August (\$84, less \$2 refunded), ...	82 00
" " Sept. (\$326, less \$11 refunded), ...	315 00
Blanks, June 1—Sept. 30,	8 67
Stationery commission from Caldwell & Co.,	51 16
Rosette sales,	3 92
Directory sales,	1 50
Interest on deposits of current fund in bank,	135 16

Total increase of current fund for the 4 months, 4,207 41

Total, \$22,264 69

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Postage,	\$10 00
Stationery,	41 18
Clerical service, 2 months,	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$111 18

Office of Recording Secretary General.

1,000 seals for certificates &c.,	\$1 80
Engrossing 14 commissions,	2 10

OFFICIAL.

529

Repairing typewriter,	15 00	
Typewriter supplies,	8 70	
Advertising Flag Day and other notices,	2 25	
Messenger service,	6 76	
Stenographer's salary, 4 months, 7 days,	376 67	
Postage,	11 25	
	<hr/>	424 53

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Messenger, expressage, files, wrapping paper,	\$3 90	
5,000 copies constitution,	83 50	
5,000 copies list of national officers,	36 00	
5,000 application blanks,	16 50	
Clerical service, 4 months,	40 00	
Postage,	3 00	
Stationery,	5 71	
Postage on application blanks, 4 months,	40 00	
	<hr/>	228 61

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

1 roll parchment,	\$22 00	
Printing 60 parchments,	11 50	
1 card platen roller,	1 50	
Engrossing 11 commissions,	1 10	
Engrossing 6 charters,	3 25	
Messenger and office supplies,	2 90	
Postage,	6 33	
Salaries of 2 clerks, 4 months, — days,	432 00	
	<hr/>	480 58

Office of Registrar General.

Binding 6 volumes records,	\$18 00	
1,000 printed postal cards,	12 50	
Messenger and office supplies,	7 32	
Repairing typewriter,	7 00	
1,000 cards, 600 recognition pin permits, 5,000 sample application blanks,	30 00	
1,200 insignia permits,	6 50	
2,000 mailing tubes,	23 00	
Clerical service, 3 clerks, 4 months,	680 00	
Postage,	3 79	
Stationery,	5 24	
	<hr/>	793 35

Office of Treasurer General.

Bill and receipt books,	\$32 25	
1 dozen binding cases,	3 30	
2,045 at-large member cards, printed,	9 20	
Auditing account, May 1-July 31,	30 00	
Office supplies and messenger,	4 82	
Mimeographing circulars and postals,	4 40	
Clerical service, 3 clerks, 4 months,	700 00	
Postage stamps and postal cards,	6 86	
		<hr/>
		790 83

Office of Historian General.

Office supplies,	\$1 60	
Awning for window,	3 50	
Postage,	2 50	
Stationery,	4 84	
		<hr/>
		12 44

Lineage Book Account.

Wrapping paper, expressage, paste, supplies,	\$14 20	
Making 1 half-tone plate,	6 50	
1,000 printed postal cards,	11 50	
Publishing volume 15,	556 00	
Postage on volume 15,	15 00	
Compiler, 4 months,	320 00	
Clerical service, 4 months,	200 00	
		<hr/>
	\$1,123 20	
Less receipts from sales,	71 00	
		<hr/>
		1,052 20
		<hr/>
		1,064 64

Office of Librarian General.

Messenger, moving, and office supplies,	\$3 07
Expressage on books,	5 12
6 "silence" cards,	1 50
Volume 9 Massachusetts archives,	3 25
4 volumes Pennsylvania archives,	4 00
Subscription to Virginia Magazine, 1 year,	5 00
Binding 10 volumes,	9 95
Repairing card tray,	50
Table and desk,	23 25
Indexer's salary, 3½ months,	210 00

Postage,	1 00
Stationery,	13 83

Total, \$280 47

Less \$3.00 received from Mrs. Manning for
Ford's *Life of Washington* to reimburse
the amount paid for it in May, 3 00

277 47

Magazine Account.

1,000 printed postal cards,	\$12 50
Making 10 photographs for plates,	5 00
Making 24 plates,	36 88
Postage for Editor,	5 00
Stationery,	6 48
Auditing accounts, May 1-July 31,	10 00
Business Manager's salary, 4 months,	300 00
Editor's salary, 4 months,	333 32
Publishing and mailing May number,	865 78
" " " June "	1,013 39
" " " July "	254 59
" " " Aug. "	222 60
" " " Sept. "	192 56

Total expense of magazine for the 4 months, \$3,258 10

Less receipts from sales and subscriptions, 883 19

Net expense of magazine for the month, 2,374 91

Certificate Account.

Engrossing 1,015 certificates,	\$101 50
Postage and expressage on certificates,	60 66

\$162 16

Less receipts from reissued certificates, 5 00

157 16

Twelfth Continental Congress.

15,000 copies amendments,	\$94 00
Postage and envelopes for mailing amendments, ..	7 66
700 election certificates and 1,400 credential cir- culars,	17 50
Postage on credential circulars,	16 10

135 26

Statute Book Account.

Printing 1,000 copies of Statute Book,	\$136 50	
Less receipts from sales,	1 25	
	<hr/>	135 25

Ribbon Account.

Purchase of ribbon for sale,	\$27 00	
Less receipts from sales,	3 00	
	<hr/>	24 00

Fourth Smithsonian Report Account.

Messenger service, postage and expressage,	\$2 69	
Plates,	38 60	
Map of United States, showing localities of D. A. R. Chapters,	75 00	
Clerical service and typewriting,	55 80	
	<hr/>	
Total expense of 4th report for the 4 months,	\$172 09	
Less receipts from sales of 3d report,	4 25	
	<hr/>	
Net expense of 4th report for the 4 months,		167 84

Fifth Smithsonian Report.

Photograph of Rochambeau statue,	\$4 00	
150 circulars,	2 75	
125 stamped envelopes,	3 75	
	<hr/>	10 50

State Regent's Stationery.

Georgia,	\$4 18	
Pennsylvania,	2 76	
South Carolina,	1 42	
Wisconsin,	1 42	
	<hr/>	9 78

General Office Expenses.

Messenger, blank book and supplies, 4 months,	\$34 02	
Wreath and engrossed card, for Rochambeau Statue,	24 00	
2 flags and stripes for Rochambeau Statue,	3 00	
Rent of telephone 4 months (\$21.15, less \$3.10, re- ceived for messages),	18 05	
Postage,	1 37	
Salary of Curator, 4 months,	340 00	
	<hr/>	420 44

OFFICIAL.

533

4,000 stamped envelopes,	86 40	86 40
Rent of office, 4 months,	726 00	726 00
Support of a "Real Daughter," 3 months,	15 00	15 00

Expenses Incident to Continental Hall Site.

Options on lot in square 172,	\$50 00	
Making map of square 173, Cont. Hall site,	5 00	
1,000 Continental Hall site circulars,	12 00	67 00

Spoons for Real Daughters.

Mrs. Priscilla E. S. Grinnell, <i>Quequechan Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;		
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Perkins, <i>Benjamin Prescott</i> <i>Chapter</i> , New York;		
Mrs. Ann E. Prentice, <i>Peace Party Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;		
Mrs. Ann A. M. Randall, <i>Captain John Joslin, Jr.</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;		
Mrs. Hope T. Williams, <i>Gaspee Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	\$12 00	12 00

Postage for State Regents.

Colorado,	\$5 00	
Georgia,	5 00	
Indiana,	5 00	
Maine,	5 00	
Massachusetts,	10 00	
Minnesota,	5 00	
Mississippi,	5 00	
New York,	10 00	
Pennsylvania,	10 00	
		60 00

Total expenditure of current fund for the 4 months, ... \$8,572 73

Balance of current fund on hand Sept. 30, 1902—

In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$1,764 18	
In Washington Loan and Trust Company,	11,927 78	
		\$13,691 96

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report,	\$36,882 41	
Less second payment on Continental Hall site,	36,800 00	
		\$82 41

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

McKean Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	\$5 00
Cooch's Bridge Chapter, <i>Delaware</i> ,	5 00
Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,	5 00
John Paul Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> ,	5 00
Arkansas Valley Chapter, <i>Colorado</i> ,	5 00
Elizabeth Zane Chapter, <i>West Virginia</i> ,	5 00
Mary Hammond Washington Chapter (reissue of Macon), <i>Georgia</i> ,	2 00

32 00

Life Memberships.

Miss Sarah Kares Hall, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	\$12 50	
Mrs. Anne S. K. Keeser,	25 00	
Mrs. Francis Hubbard Larkin, <i>Buffalo Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50	
Mrs. Albina Yale Wheeler, <i>Mohawk Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50	62 50
Interest on permanent investment,	1,071 43	1,071 43
Royalty on jeweled insignia, from Caldwell & Co.	147 00	
Royalty on Recognition Pins, Mrs. Key,	27 60	174 60
Balance left from sale of bonds, after deducting third payment on Continental Hall site,	1,287 49	1,287 49
Balance returned by Mr. Walter Acker, after pur- chase of Continental Hall site was completed,	19 24	19 24

Continental Hall Contributions.

Abi Humiston Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	\$10 00
Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	20 00
Anna Warner Bailey " "	10 00
Anne Brewster Fanning " "	25 00
Anne Wood Elderkin " "	25 00
Deborah Avery Putnam " "	30 00
Dorothy Ripley " "	25 00
Elizabeth Porter Putnam " "	15 00
Faith Trumbull " "	25 00
Freelove Baldwin Stowe " "	62 50
Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, of Freelove Bald- Stowe Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	105 00
Green Woods Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	35 00
Mrs. Auguste L. Hyde of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	5 00

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter,	"	15 00
Hannah Woodruff	"	26 00
Judea	"	5 00
Katharine Gaylord	"	25 00
Lucretia Shaw	"	25 00
Mary Clap Wooster	"	150 00
Mary Floyd Tallmadge	"	5 00
Mary Silliman	"	100 00
Miss Caroline B. White, of Mary Wooster Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		3 00
Mellicent Porter Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		25 00
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		5 00
Miss M. E. Gross, of Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		5 00
Mrs. John W. Hatstat, Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		5 00
Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, of Norwalk Chapter, <i>Con- necticut</i> ,		5 00
Mrs. Samuel R. Weed for Eleanor Weed, <i>Con- necticut</i> ,		5 00
Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, for Newell Phipps Weed, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		5 00
Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, for Walter Weed, <i>Con- necticut</i> ,		5 00
Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, for Nathan H. Weed, Jr., <i>Connecticut</i> ,		5 00
Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, for Walter Harvey Weed, Jr., <i>Connecticut</i> ,		5 00
Orford Parish Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		15 00
Putnam Hill	"	20 00
Roger Sherman	"	25 00
Ruth Wyllys	"	60 00
Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter,	"	10 00
Sibbil Dwight Kent	"	25 00
Mrs. Philo W. Street, of Sibbil Dwight Kent Chap- ter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		10 00
Stamford Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		15 00
Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		50 00
Wadsworth Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		50 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, of Wadsworth Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		20 00
Mrs. William W. Wilcox, of Wadsworth Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,		20 00
Bridgeport Society, C. A. R., <i>Connecticut</i> ,		5 00
Master Edwin Porter Brereton a C. A. R.,		25 00

At the date of this meeting we had in bank of the permanent fund but \$36,882.41, not enough to purchase the site. But we also had \$68,000.00 in bonds, at their face value alone. Some of these could be turned into cash. But no treasurer can thus dispose of registered United States bonds without authority from the board of directors of his society, given over seal and signed by two officers of the society other than the treasurer. Special authority from the National Board of Management was therefore necessary to permit the Treasurer General to dispose of the bonds needed to complete the purchase of the lots. As is shown by the minutes of the special meeting of the National Board of Management held in the afternoon of June 3d, 1902, it was voted that the Treasurer General be authorized to assign the \$6,000.00 of registered 5% bonds so long held by the Society; and \$7,000.00 of the registered 4% bonds. A copy of this authority, signed by the President General and by the Recording Secretary General and stamped with our seal, was filed in the office of the Registry Division in the United States Treasury and the bonds were thus allowed to be sold through the National Metropolitan Bank of this city. This transaction brought in \$13,972.90 which was \$972.90 more than the face value at which I have always reported these bonds.

After completing the purchase of the site, there remained from the cash realized by the sale of the bonds, \$1,287.49, which was deposited in the American Security and Trust Company's bank, with the balance of the cash left after the second payment had been made on the lots.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

If you want a

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

for yourself or as a gift to a Daughter—
send ONE DOLLAR to Miss Ellenore
Dutcher, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.,
whose contract to furnish the Recognition
Pin was ordered continued by the Eleventh
Congress, Saturday, February 22, 1902.

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